THE DAILY CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XI. ATLANTA, GA., THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 8, 1879. NO. 288.

IN THE CAPITOL.

SHERMAN'S BOOM WORKING UP.

The Battle of the Giants in Ohio—General Chalmers Again in the Explanation Business—Kellogg's Seat to be Investigated—Blaine Loading for the Army Bill.

THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 7.—On motion of Mr. Ingalls a resolution was adopted calling on the president to communicate to the senate what measures had been taken to prevent the occupation of the Indian territory by white settlers.

The house bill to prohibit military interference in elections was read twice. The senate, by a vote of 24 against 31, disagreed to the motion of Mr. Edmunds to refer it to the committee on the judiciary, and then laid it on the table, subject to be called up hereafter.

The senate resumed the consideration of the Louisiana contested election case. Mr. Edmunds's amendment was rejected. Mr. Conkling then offered an amendment to the pending resolution, providing that the inquiry shall be confined to the matters alleged in the memorial of Mr. Spofford, to be new and different from those covered by previous enquiry, which was also disagreed to. The committee then accepted the amendment inquiring whether Mr. Spofford used corrupt or unlawful means. After considerable discussion, in which Louisiana affairs were alluded to with much animation, the senate passed the resolution of the committee on privileges and elections, authorizing them to take testimony in the matter of the memorial of Mr. Spofford contesting the seat of Mr. Kellogg, with the amendment of Mr. Hoar, as above mentioned. The vote on the adoption of the resolution was, yeas 26, nays 17.

The senate took up the house bill for prohibiting military interference at the polls. Mr. Blaine offered an amendment imposing severe penalties upon any person who shall carry a concealed deadly weapon at any place or within a mile of any place where a general or special election for representatives to congres is being held.

Senator Call introduced a bill appropriating $150,000 for the purchase of sites and erection of public buildings, and for improvements at Pensacola and Key West for the accommodation of the United States courts, post offices, and for other government purposes.

THE HOUSE.

Mr. Chalmers (Miss.) called up, as a question of privilege, the resolution previously offered by him for an investigation into his conduct at Fort Pillow. He said that his friends has pointed out to him the difficulty in the way of such an investigation, and that he himself recognized the danger of rekindling the flames of passion and prejudice which all good men desired to see covered up in their ashes; but it was a hard thing to ask soldiers, who had lost all save their honor, to permit that also to be taken from them by the repetition of accusations that were utterly untrue. The action of the house yesterday had, however, satisfied him that the gentlemen were not willing now to go into that investigation; and, therefore, he had concluded to accept the advice of his friends and to make his own statement. He proceeded to narrate the incidents of the attack on Fort Pillow, in which attack he had been early in the day in command of the confederate cavalry, but about 9 o'clock in the morning General Forrest had arrived and taken command. He admitted that a number of the garrison in making a rush for the gun-boat had been fired at and killed, but if any had been killed in violation of the usages of war the most searching examination on the part of the congressional committee had been unable to fix any responsibility for it at least on the general officers in command. He denied that any wounded men had been burned up in the quarters that had been set on fire the morning after the capture of the fort. He asserted that forty per cent. of the garrison were saved wholly untouched. Part of the federal troops had run out of the fort, and nearly all of those were killed or wounded. But a large number of the garrison, mostly white men, had remained and had gathered around General Forrest and himself for protection, and had been protected. As to confederates taking advantage of the flag of truce in order to gain a better position, that statement was not true. He said so in vindication of his dead commander, for glory is the soldier's pride; the soldier's wealth is honor. In reply to questions by Mr. Hawley (Connecticut) he stated that the garrison at Fort Pillow numbered 577 men, of whom about 40 per cent. were saved; that about 300 were killed and wounded, and about 250 on the confederate side.

Remarks were made by Mr. Garfield as to the impolicy of reopening the subject, with an intimation that the officers were not so responsible as had at first been supposed, but the general impression at the time had been strengthened by the order issued about three weeks previously by General Forrest, that if the fort were surrendered the garrison should be treated as prisoners of war, but if the works were stormed no quarter might be expected. He was glad that so much had been done by the gentleman from Mississippi to disconnect his name from responsibility in the matter.

After some further remarks between Messrs. Chalmers and Burroughs, the subject was finally laid on the table.

The house discussed without action the bill directing the executive officers of the government to carry out the eight-hour law, and then proceeded to the consideration of the coinage bill, the discussion of which was continued until adjournment.

It is generally believed that the president will sign the bill to prevent military interference with elections.

News from Ohio states that much interest is manifested here in the efforts that are being made to force Thurman and Sherman to face each other as candidates for governor of Ohio. It can be stated positively that Sherman will consent to make the race only in the contingency that Thurman is nominated by the democrats. Thurman holds about the same attitude with respect to Sherman, and to force him into the field, an attempt is being made by some of his friends to make it appear that the republicans are going to nominate Sherman by acclamation, and that the secretary's present visit to his home in Mansfield is connected with that scheme.

Colonel Moulton, General Sherman's brother-in-law, stated to-night that he did not think the secretary would take the nomination for governor. General Rice leading candidate for the democratic nomination, in an interview this evening, denied that the talk of Sherman's candidacy was being used by the democrats to force Thurman into the contest for the governorship. Sherman's name, he said, was mentioned first; he thought there was little doubt about his candidacy, and mention of Thurman was brought out later in order to meet it. Both he believes to be looking beyond the governorship to the presidency. Governor Bishop's family think the Sherman talk is intended to push Bishop off the track and nominate Thurman. They believe, however, that it will not succeed. The governor has gone to New York with the purpose, it is said, of consulting Tilden and others in the moneyed interest to block the game.

The yellow fever bill has, for the present, received its quietus, probably its deathblow. After nearly a week of desultory debate in the senate to fill the gap caused by the hitch in the appropriation bills, the measure was to-day recommitted to the committee in which it originated by a vote of 30 to 19. One of the chief objections to the bill which was urged by Senators Conkling, Kernan and others was that it vested an immense power in the national board of health to be created by it. This power would actually enable the board to entirely override all local regulations with which its regulations might conflict. Some of the state sanitary rules, particularly those of New York, were as good as have ever been devised. To overthrow them now, just at the beginning of the hot term, might result disastrously. Mr. Harris, of Tennessee, who has had charge of the bill, was bitterly disappointed and protested against the recommitment, saying the committee could do nothing more than to report the bill back in the same shape, as they had already done all in their power to render its provisions unobjectionable.

The Atlantic and Ohio.

NORFOLK, May 7.—In the United States circuit court this morning, Chief-Justice Waite, presiding, in the matter of the Atlantic and Mississippi and Ohio railroad. The petition of Mr. Graham's executors was heard and denied. The petition attacked the validity of the entire consolidation scheme. Mr. MacFarland, counsel for the plaintiff's trustes, presented a petition of the road, which was taken by the court for consideration, after which an adjournment was had till to-morrow.

Honor to Peter.

LONDON, May 7.—At the annual meeting of the Iron and Steel institute to-day the Bessemer medal was awarded to Peter Cooper, of New York.

THE DOCTORS.

THE SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

A Straight Dive for Business, and What Came of it—Action in Favor of the Abolition of Duty upon Quinine—The Work Before the Various Sections.

The association reconvened at 9½ o'clock yesterday, and was called to order by Vice-President Murphy. There was a full attendance in spite of the rain. Communications from the committee on arrangements were in order and several announcements were made.

A communication against the abolition of the duty on quinine created some sensation. There were cries of no! no!

The communication was tabled, and on motion of Dr. Roberts, of Nashville, the association reiterated its request that congress remove the duty from quinine. There were some nays but the ayes had it.

The next business was the address of Dr. Thomas F. Rochester, of Buffalo, N. Y., chairman of the section on the practice of medicine. The paper was a very able and exhaustive discussion of a subject whose importance cannot well be exaggerated. The author's style was so clear, his research so large and his thoughts so fresh that the paper he offered will rank among the best of the long list which will come up at this session. Dr. Atkinson, of Philadelphia, moved that the address just read be referred to its appropriate section of practical medicine.

An amendment that portions of the paper referring to typhoid and yellow fevers be referred to the section on state medicine was lost.

The original motion was adopted.

An address by Dr. John S. Billings, of Washington, was next in order, but President Parvin stated, with regret, that Dr. Billings was too unwell to read his own paper, but that it would be presented by Dr. J. J. Woodward, of the United States army. The paper was on state medicine. It is too long to print in the columns of a daily of our size and an analysis of it would be an injustice to the distinguished author. It was a masterly treatment of a subject whose importance is just beginning to loom before the public. It explained fully the philosophy of the national board of health, and as it came from one of its leading members was heard with great interest. The necessity for a national quarantine and its advantages were fully expounded.

The paper was referred to the section on state medicine and a copy asked for publication.

Dr. N. S. Davis, of Chicago, made a report from a special committee on questions discussed by President T. G. Richardson in his annual address of last year, which was received. They favored the amendments proposed for the present rules on prize essays. They recommended the expunging from section 3 all relating to prize essays and to insert a clause declaring that there shall be four prizes of $250 for the best original contributions to medical knowledge. The chairmen of the sections on practical medicine, on obstetrics, and surgery and anatomy, on state medicine, shall take charge of the competition and arrange its methods. The report was to lie over for action until next year under the rule.

It was received and the committee discharged.

The secretary announced a number of new arrivals since yesterday. This list is as follows:

Georgia—T. O. Powell, Milledgeville; J. R. Humphries, Acworth; Geo. C. Dugas, Augusta; A. W. Griggs, West Point; K. P. Moore, Forsyth; W. N. Hollifield, Sandersville; Robert C. Eve, Augusta; J. G. Thomas, Savannah.

Tennessee—A. Blitz, John B. W. Nowlin, Nashville.

Mississippi—B. F. Ward, Winona.

Missouri—George Homer, St. Louis.

Alabama—W. W. Bledsoe, Union Springs; Geo. A. Pritchett, Haynesville; B. F. Johnson, Notasulga; C. H Fort, Tuskegee; Wm. O. Baldwin, W. C. Jackson, R. F. Michel, W. G. Bibb, Montgomery; J. M. Collier, Troy.

Ohio—Cyrus F. Alconer, Hamilton.

Indiana—James P. Orr, Rushville; J. R. Adams, Petersburg.

Louisiana—J. J. Lyons, New Orleans.

California—R. B. Cole, San Francisco.

Minnesota—S. C. McCormick, Duluth.

North Carolina—J. C. Walker, Wilmington.

Illinois—J. W. Dora, Maltoon.

The next business was the consideration of proposed plans of change in the plan of organization. The first was an amendment declaring that the committee on nominations should hereafter select the nominees only from those members of the association present.

A motion to table this amendment was made.

The president stated that only delegates were voters. Permanent members and visiting members are not voters. A rising vote was called for. The yeas on the motion to table were 120, and the nays 5. [Laughter.]

Dr. H. O. Hitchcock offered an amendment prescribing the method in which the choice of officers should be made and enlarging the scope of nominating powers of the committee.

Dr. Reynolds, of Louisville, said the amendment implied an imputation on the fairness of the previous methods of the association, and it was tabled.

An amendment by Dr. Caldwell, of Maryland, to create a new section, was tabled. An amendment offered by Dr. Maddox to create a new section on genital and urinary organs was read. A motion to table it was made and a rising vote on it asked. The yeas were 73 and the nays 78. Applause. The amendment then came up for discussion. Dr. Davis said there was danger of making many sections which would not attract enough attention to make them interesting. But two sections had been consolidated yesterday, and he favored the trial of the new section proposed. If it did not work well it could easily be discontinued. He did not like the idea of some men in going about from section to section to try and imbibe all without imparting anything.

Dr. Brown, of Texas, said the sections had too many long papers, and were not made as interesting or as useful as they might be.

It was moved that the amendment be referred to the section on surgery, with request that it report to the association to-day. Agreed to.

Dr. N. S. Davis, of Chicago, offered an amendment to the code of ethics, declaring it to be against the ethics of the profession for any physician to teach or encourage any student of an irregular or exclusive system of medicine.

Dr. E. S. Dunster, of Ann Arbor, spoke in opposition to the amendment. He said he had no personal motive in opposing it or by any desire to shelter himself from the responsibility of any past teaching. He said he wished to remain in the association, but not even membership would be a fitting price for the abandonment of scientific convictions. He feared the amendment would bring dishonor and disaster on the profession. The code says medicine is a liberal profession, but this amendment makes it close and exclusive. The whole spirit of the amendment is opposed to the broad principles of true science. He attacked the amendment on various grounds. Said it was impossible to enforce such a statute. It would be a dead-letter law, a reproach to the wisdom of the body that enacted it. A thorough enforcement of this law would close every clinic in the land. In nearly every clinic in large cities are found homœopathic students. He said in the leading homœopathic colleges text books by leading allopaths are freely used. This is teaching the students of an "irregular" system, as it is called, and you can't help it. Legally, the amendment will be futile. If the student of an irregular system, as it is called, were to apply to a state school and be refused, he could obtain a mandamus in any state of this union to give him an entrance and provide him tuition. What is the use of setting up limitations which cannot be carried out? He argued also on the merits of the question. It is based on an assumption of a most fallacious character. It assumes that the teaching of the students of irregular systems will tend to build up these systems. This is folly. It declares that the teachings of science leads to error—a proposition which no man in his senses will give his endorsement. Such a principle carried out would prevent a minister of Christ from preaching the gospel when there were atheists or sinners in his congregation. History has to-night nothing plainer than that truth is the antidote and finally the victor of error. The argument was not only masterly in its logic, but was marked throughout by a liberality of view which is the honor of a true scientific man. Said he: "If national medicine cannot triumph in such a contest she deserves to fall and be buried in dishonor." [Applause.] The address caused a sensation in the association.

Dr. Dudley Reynolds moved to lay the amendment on the table, as he said the amendment had been killed.

A member appealed for free discussion on both sides. A voice: "The gentleman who moved to table the motion, only a moment ago, was for free discussion." [Laughter.] The motion to table was withdrawn.

Dr. Davis said he did not wish to discuss the matter, but he would state the reasons which led to the report which proposed the amendment. The association had taken the steps which made the amendment a necessary result of its action. The judicial council, as a committee, was ordered to report just such a clause. The amendment was the best that could be done. It did not follow that the committee favored the amendment. He said it would be repugnant to him to teach students of an irregular college who merely came in to catch what they could of his teaching. He admitted that there was a line beyond which the code of ethics could not be carried without coming in contact with state and municipal laws. Doctor Davis's remarks were sound and fell upon attentive ears.

Some announcements relative to the excursion to Augusta, which leaves Atlanta Friday afternoon at 6 o'clock, were made.

Doctor Pratt said the argument against the amendment was specious. It was the argument of those who wanted to make money by teaching irregular pupils and be considered ethical while practitioners are considered nonethical if they associate with such pupils after they become practitioners. He moved that the proposed amendment lie on the table until next year.

Dr. Brodie, of Detroit, moved to lay that motion on the table. The vote was taken by rising. The yeas were 72 and the nays 122, so Dr. Brodie's motion was lost. The announcement was received with applause. The motion to table till next year was carried.

The roll of states was called for the purpose of allowing delegations to choose places where they would meet to choose members of nominating committee.

After this was done the association adjourned to this morning at 9:30 o'clock.

The First Section.

Practice of medicine, materia medica and physiology—Dr. Thos. F. Rochester, Buffalo, N. Y., chairman; Dr. W. C. Glasgow, St. Louis, Missouri, secretary.

The section was called to order at 3 o'clock by the chairman.

The paper of Dr. Denison, of Colorado, the reading of which was postponed from Tuesday's session, was ordered read.

Dr. Denison not being present, Dr. Davis, of Chicago, read the paper. Subject, "Aero-hygienics of elevation above the sea," with conclusions.

The paper was a very long one, and before Dr. Davis had half finished the reading he was informed by the chairman that his time was out.

On motion Dr. Davis was allowed time to read the conclusions.

Dr. O'Reily, of New Orleans, moved that the paper be received, and referred to the committee on publication.

This motion was objected to by Dr. ——, of Mississippi, who said he thought if the paper was secured and referred it would seem that the association accorded with Dr. Denison's views as expressed in the paper.

Dr. Davis, of Chicago, said he could see no reason why the paper should not be received and referred. That it contained valuable facts that were well worthy of publication, and it should be published.

The motion to refer it to the committee was then passed.

Dr. Denison asked that the section recommend the signal service bureau to prepare charts to be published with his paper.

On motion of Dr. O'Reily, of New Orleans, the recommendation was granted.

The paper of Dr. L. D. Buckley, of New York, on the use of water in the treatment of diseases, being in order was then presented, and read by Dr. Buckley in clear and forcible style.

Dr. Hopkins, of Georgia, moved that the paper be received and referred to the committee on publication.

The paper was discussed by Dr. Pocher, of Charleston, South Carolina, and Dr. Shoemaker, of Philadelphia. The motion to refer was carried.

The address of Dr. Thomas F. Rochester before the general council was referred to this section, and was here presented to the section by the secretary.

Dr. Rochester called Dr. Lester to the chair.

Dr. Hopkins, of Georgia, moved that the address be received and referred to the committee on publication.

This brought out quite a discussion, which was engaged in by Dr. Lyon, of New Orleans; Dr. Pocher, of Charleston; Dr. Banks, of Griffin, Ga.; Dr. O'Reily, of New Orleans; Dr. Rochester, of Buffalo, and Dr. Foreman, of the army.

The address of Dr. Rochester was in favor of a national quarantine as a preventative of yellow fever.

Dr. Lyon, of New Orleans, said that the treatment of yellow fever was as well understood as the treatment of any other serious disease. That yellow fever does originate in New Orleans, and that there is never a year that there is not yellow fever in that city that originates there. Dr. Lyon contends that quarantine laws do no good, and as proof he says that during the late war, when there was not and could not be any communication between New Orleans and the West Indies, there was not a single year but what there were cases of yellow fever in New Orleans.

He contends that the disease is not contagious, and that it will in future, as it has done in the past, continue to originate in that city. He believes in local sanitary measures instead of the quarantine.

Dr. Hopkins, of Georgia, agreed with Dr. Lyon that yellow fever was of local origin, and that quarantine regulations were useless in preventing the disease.

Dr. ——, of Texas asked Dr. Lyon if quarantine did not keep the fever out of Texas. Dr. Lyon replied that it did not, and asked the gentleman why it did not keep it out of Jackson, Mississippi, which was surrounded by men armed with shot guns

The question was not answered.

Dr. O'Reily, of New Orleans, said that in a large majority of years yellow fever will originate in New Orleans. He believes that proper sanitary measures will prevent epidemics in that city. He does not favor a national quarantine law.

Dr. Rochester said he had not treated a case of yellow fever in twenty-eight years. That he did not doubt but what there were occasional cases occurring sporadic in New Orleans, but that he believed that the quarantine would prevent the terrible epidemics.

Dr Foreman, of the army, said that while the fever might originate in New Orleans, there were cities where it did not originate, and we needed the quarantine against such places as the fever originated in.

The motion to refer the paper was carried.

There being no other business before the association, it adjourned to meet in the opera house at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

The reporter is under obligations to the secretary for favors shown him.

The Second Section.

Section 2. Obstetrics and diseases of women, met at 3 p.m.; called to order by the chairman, Dr. E. S. Lewis.

Minutes of last meeting were read and adopted.

The new gynecological table devised by Dr. Chadwick, of Boston, was presented by Dr. Marcy, of Massachusetts. The doctor explained the workings of the table to the entire satisfaction of all present.

The reading of papers being in order the chairman read the paper of Dr. E. Cutter, of Massachusetts, (the author being absent), on: "The treatment of uterine displacements by the stem pessary."

Next in order was Dr. E. B. Turnipseed, of South Carolina, on: "New instrument for operation for vesico vaginal fistula, with cases. The instrument when complete, embraces the following; new self-retaining speculum; retractors; large apparatus (used in stitching) bearing a smaller comb-shaped apparatus set with needles, which are clamped when the operation is completed. Curved needles, gold triple plated with hard rubber clamps, with springs. Trimmers, dilators on the principle of changeable values, and a heysteratome.

On motion of Dr. Albert Smith, of Philadelphia, the thanks and appreciation of the section were expressed to Dr. Turnipseed for his industry and mechanical genius. The next paper in order was that of Dr. E. Cutter, of Massachusetts, postponed from last meeting. This paper was read by Dr. Dunster, of Michigan, the subject being the "Electralyses of Fibroids" This was a highly interesting and very able paper, and on motion was referred to the committee on publication.

On motion Dr. Pallen, of New York, presented large drawings of a lacerated perineum, and from these he demonstrated his mode of operating. He also spoke of the operation of amputation of the cervix, or as he proposes to call it, vagino-cervisplasty, for the cure, as we may say in general, sterility. Dr. Pallen is one of the prominent figures in this section, and at the conclusion of his remarks was greeted with immense applause. The chairman appointed as a committee to examine the papers presented to the section, Drs. Dunster, of Michigan; Smith, of Pennsylvania; and Cross, of Arkansas.

On motion of Dr. Beverly Cole, of California, the society adjourned until to-day at 3 p. m.

The Third Section.

Surgery and anatomy.

Called to order by the chairman, Dr. Moses Gunn.

Minutes of last meeting were read by the secretary and were approved.

The reading of papers being next in order, Dr. J. N. Quinby, of New Jersey, read a paper describing a case of conservative surgery.

Dr. Lewis A. Sayer, of New York, read a paper on the proof of the value of the treatment of spondylitis or Potts, disease by suspension and the retention in the improved position by the plaster-of-paris bandage. The paper was discussed by Dr. Maddux, of Maryland; Dr. A. C. Post, of New York; Dr. H. O. Marcy, of New York; Dr. E. H. Dugas, of Augusta, Ga.; Dr. Quinby, of New Jersey; Dr. Byrd, of Illinois; Dr. McGraw, of Michigan. Dr. Sayre concluded it.

Dr. Maddux, of Maryland, moved that the thanks of this section be tendered Dr. Sayre, which was agreed to.

The paper was very interesting, because it showed what advancement had been made in curing cases that was considered not curable. Dr. Sayre was invited to apply his plaster-of-paris jacket before this section to-morrow evening, which he has promised to do.

The next paper was read by Dr. J. E. Link, of Indiana, on amputations by open cone-shape method. The following gentlemen participated in discussing it:

Dr. Beck of Ohio, Dr. H. O. Marcy of New York, Dr. Byrd of Illinois, Dr. Quinby, of New York, Dr. Garcelon of Maine, Dr. Fuller of ——, concluded by Dr. Link of Indiana.

The next paper was read by Dr. H. F. Campbell, of Augusta, Ga., on urinary calculus, with consideration of its hygienic, etiological, pathological and surgical relation; with 46 cases. It was discussed by Drs. Dawson and Mussey, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and Dr. Dowell, of Texas.

The further discussion was postponed until this evening after the regular business.

Adjourned to meet at 3 o'clock this evening.

The Fourth Section.

The fourth section, consisting of the sections on medical jurisprudence and state medicine, met at 3 o'clock in the Concordia hall on Marietta street.

Dr. Cabell, of Virginia, who had presided over the meeting of this section the previous evening, was on motion elected chairman of the section during Dr. Billings's sickness.

Dr. Grissom, of North Carolina, presented a report from the committee appointed to draw a fitting memorial on the death of Dr. Compton, of Mississippi. The memorial was a beautiful tribute to the memory of the good and gifted man of whom they spoke. The report was signed by Drs. Grissom, Toner and Pratt. The memorial concluded with resolutions expressive of the regret of the section at the untimely death of this distinguished Mississippian, and declaring that his memory will be cherished with the virtues his life presented.

Dr. Taylor, of Kentucky, asked the honor of moving the adoption of the resolutions.

Dr. Browning, of Mississippi, seconded the motion, and the resolutions were adopted.

The first bussness was that relating to state medicine. A paper was expected from Dr. J. N. DeHart, of New Jersey, but he was absent.

A paper on "The new principles of protective sanitation in its relation to public hygiene," by Dr. H. R. Storer, of Rhode Island was next in order. The author was absent, but his paper was read to the section by Dr. E. S. Dunster, of Ann Arbor, Michigan. It occupied about thirty minutes and held close attention. It was full of historical knowledge and sound suggestions of true sanitary policy.

The paper was referred to committee on publication.

A report by Dr. R. J. O'Sullivan, of New York, on intervention of physicians in education was expcected by the section, but the doctor and his paper were both absent.

The consideration of the address of Dr. Billings, chairman of the section, who was kept away by sickness, was tabled until to-day, when it is hoped Dr. Billings will be well.

Dr. E. Seguin, of New York, made some remarks on the intervention of physicians in education, the subject which Dr. O'Sullivan had been expected to treat. His views were forcibly put, and were heard with attention by all.

It was moved that Dr. Seguin be requested to commit his remarks to writing for the future consideration of the section.

Dr. Bell said the more orderly way would be to let Dr. O'Sullivan's paper come up, and Dr. Seguin could then give the section the benefit of his wisdom. The motion was withdrawn.

The section took up some resolutions offered by Dr. Billings, that the American medical association recommend that every physician aid the superintendent of the census in his efforts to make up his statistics of mortality. That every physician make a record of all his cases from the first of June. Every physician in the United States will be furnished with blanks for filling out the reports asked. The resolutions were adopted.

Resolutions on the organization of the profession in all states were read. It was proposed to organize all members of the profession in good standing into county organizations. The section gave its approval to such a course whenever it may be deemed necessary.

The section then adjourned to 3 o'clock this afternoon.

The Sixth Section.

The section on ophthamology held two sessions yesterday—from to 11 a. m., and from 3 to 6 p. m. Dr. H. Knapp occupied the chair. The principal object of discussion was "the operations for cataract" on which extensive papers were read by Doctors Pope, Calhoun and Knapp. In the discussion about twelve members took an active part. A paper was presented by Dr. Reynolds, of Louisville, "on the operative cure of cystoid cicatrix following operations for cataract and glancona" Dr. Smith, of Detroit, read a paper on the operative cure of xerophthalmia. In conclusion Dr. Knapp presented two anatomical specimens, the one with plastic cyclitis, the other with a chip of brass lying in the ciliary body and gave a brief history of the cases to which the specimens referred The section then adjourned to meet at 9 o'clock this morning.

Programme for To-day.

The programme for to-day, is very interesting, and there will be many spectators in the gallery of the house and at the various sections this afternoon. The grand banquet to-night at the Kimball house will be one of the most elegant affairs ever known in Atlanta.

To-morrow night the excursion to Augusta will carry many of the delegates to that beautiful city. A reception will also be given at the Kimball house.

AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

Their Proposed Excursion to Augusta—A Pleasant Time Promised.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

AUGUSTA, May 8.—A special train has been secured to convey the American medical association to this city. The train will leave Atlanta Friday evening at eight o'clock; returning it will leave this city at eight p.m., Saturday. Special rates have also been arranged. If one hundred members accept the invitation, the fare for the round trip will be $5 each; if one hundred and fifty, $4; if two hundred $3. These facts have already been telegraphed by Hon. John U. Meyer, mayor of the city and chairman of the committee of arrangements, to the committee of Augusta physicians now in your city. Everything has been arranged to make the excursion of the American medical association the most pleasant affair of the kind that has taken place in years.

THE END OF PAROLE.

"He Stopped—Short—Never to Go Again."

LONDON, May 7.—The race for the Chester trades cup came off to-day at the Chester meeting, which opened yesterday, and brought out a field of ten starters. Parole was the favorite, but failed to get a place, the winner being Lord Dupplin's Reefer, while Lord Roseberry's brown horse Touchet came in second, and the same owner's bay colt Ridalto third.

The Pall Mall Gazette says if Archer had not eased Parole when he found he could not win, Parole might have been third.

The Sportsman says that no excuse is made for Parole's defeat y sterday.

As the horses came streaming round the castle pole turn Parole came with such a dash that the race seemed quite at his mercy, but to the astonishment of all, especially his rider, he suddenly stopped as though shot and began to reel all over the course like a drunken man. It is probably fortunate for Parole that the match between him and Isonomy was not concluded, as the latter would assuredly have beaten him, the inference deduced from to-day's running being that speed, not stamina, is his forte. In consequence of this speed he expected to make a bold bid for the great Cheshire handicap.

The Irish Vo nteers.

LONDON, May 7.—In the house of commons today, there was read a second time, without a division, a bill authorizing the establishment of volunteer regiments in Ireland upon the same principle, and subject to the same regulations as the English volunteers. The bill originated with the home rule members. The second reading was assented to by the government with the understanding that the bill would be considerably modified.

Yakoob Khan.

SIMLA, May 7.—Yakoob Khan reached Tugdullak yesterday. He left a regiment of cavalry there on account of the scarcity of forage, and proceeded for Gundamuk with an escort of 120 infantry. He will probably reach the British camp to-morrow.

SPECIALLY TO US.

A WINNIPEG special to the Pioneer Press of St. Paul says one thousand men are now involved in the strike on the Canada Pacific railway on account of a reduction in wages.

THE trustees of the Atlantic and Great Western railway have published a statement that an overwhelming majority, of the first, second and third mortgage bonds have been deposited with them in favor of the 1875 scheme.

THE scores of the walking match at 10 o'clock, in New York, Anyon, 181 miles; Faber, 172; Krohner, 169; Campana, 161; Washington, 159; Colston, 149; Curran, 151; Kent, 142; Forrester, 118; Urann, 99; Davis, 94.

AT the city election yesterday in St. Paul, Minn., William Dawson, democrat, was elected mayor by about 800 majority; W. P Murray, democrat, city attorney by about 400 majority. The republicans gain one in the council.

OFFICIAL returns from twelve wards of Indianapolis, indicate a republican majority between 1,500 and 1,800—a republican gain of five to eight hundred. The council will stand republicans 16, democrats 9; republican gain 3. Aldermen, republicans 4, democrats 1; republican gain, one.

THE report of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railroad for the year, shows the earnings to be $13,979,766, of which $10,048,951 was from freight, $3,057,392 from passengers, and the rest from various sources. The increase in the earnings over the preceding year are $474,607; expenses $8,020,265, and taxes $466,335; being a decrease in the expenses of $477,364, and making the net earnings $5,493,165.

ABOUT one hundred and forty southern refugees, men, women and children, arrived in St. Louis yesterday from Kansas, and left on the steamer Howard this evening for their former homes in Warren county, Mississippi. They gave very unfavorable accounts of their reception and treatment in Kansas, and expressed much pleasure in being able to return to the south. They were abundantly supplied with necessaries for the trip down the river by interested parties here.

HE IS GUILTY!

SO SAY A JURY OF HIS PEERS.

The Waiting for the Verdict Yesterday—The Jury Recharged—The Final Declaration of the Chosen Twelve—How the Verdict was Received by the Prisoner.

"A verdict!" Such was the demand of the popular voice yesterday morning when the people ascertained that the jury in the Cox case had been out these dozen hours without giving sign of agreement. It was not a revengeful demand nor the greed of a vindictive spirit; but it was the expression of a strong public desire for the triumph of law and order. It was the hope of good citizens that misapplied sympathy or squeamishness should not stand in the way of the prompt and impartial enforcement of our penal laws. It was not a demand that Cox should suffer, but that the peace of society and the safety of human life should not be put in jeopardy with impunity.

THE WAITING CROWD

that filled the court-room and loitered about the grounds and building was full of feverish anxiety. The matter was discussed among them from every point of view and wild conjectures ran riot all the forenoon. Rumor after rumor chased each other over the city concerning the verdict and how the jurors were arranged, when a moment's reflection should have shown them absurd. Scarcely ever has a jury been more jealously and closely guarded, and we hazard nothing when we say that not a single communication regarding their status passed from them to the officers of the court or the public from the commencement to the close of their deliberations.

ASKED TO BE RECHARGED.

About noon the jury sent word to the court that they desired to be recharged, and Judge Hillyer brought them again before him. He asked them what they desired, and Mr. C. P. Bogan, the foreman, replied that they desired to have the charge re-read to them.

Judge Hillyer asked if they meant any particular portion of the instructions?

Foreman Bogan said they desired to hear the entire charge again.

Judge Hillyer then proceeded to read over again the entire body of the able and impressive charge. This he did coolly and with all the clearness and emphasis demanded by the occasion. When the reading was concluded, the jury again retired to their room.

An hour later they had asked for the copy of the testimony taken from Sams on the coroner's inquest. The matter was submitted to counsel upon either side without the hearing of the jury.

General Gartrell, for the defense, stated that his side had no consent to give and no suggestions to make in the matter.

Judge Hopkins, for the state, said they did not think the paper a proper one to go to the jury. It would, perhaps, be a violation of the rules of evidence and they did not desire to be understood as holding differently. If the jury desired they could recall the witnesses and have the testimony read over to them.

General Gartrell said to do that would open the door for other and boundless testimony.

Judge Hillyer said he would not permit the paper to go to the jury, adding to the portion of the charge concerning Sams, as follows: "But under the rules of law as a writing it does not properly go out with you to the jury-room. You charge your minds with it and remember it along with all the other evidence in the case"

The jury again retired and it was not until 3:45 p. m. that they returned into court with

THE DREADFUL VERDICT.

As they filed into the well-crowded court-room there was a solemn stillness in the air. The jurors looked fatigued and anxious and their countenances showed no expression of exultation. Owing to an informality in writing the proper form of the verdict some delay was caused in its correction. When it was tendered the solicitor-general, Mr. Hill, took it, glanced hastily over it and then in a sympathetic and earnest manner read:

We, the jury, find the prisoner guilty, and recommend that he be punished by imprisonment for life in the penitentiary.
C. P. BOGAN, Foreman.

This, then, was the finding of the twelve honest triors of the prisoner. In those few words there went out to the world the witness that these men had done their duty nobly and all the sorry rumors and reports of their alleged sentiments and predilections had been unfounded and unjust. It gives us peculiar pleasure to find that our hopes and faith, as expressed yesterday, were made good by the foreman and others in their verdict. The public will not fail to honor and applaud this action. The law has been sustained by them and they should be doubly honored for their devotion to it.

THE HEARTRENDING SCENE.

Cox heard the awful words of the verdict with forced calm and composure. He did not once give token of unusual emotion, and, either to cheer his relatives or to defy the public's demands, he remained the stoic and brave defendant as he was.

Mrs. Cox sat for a moment greatly agitated, then rose hysterically and made as if to rush at an open window from which was a clean fall to the ground below. Cox caught her and held her back, and his whole concern then seemed to be to soothe and repress the grief and distress of his poor wife. Clinging to him with her arms twined about his neck she shrieked and called upon the name of the great and good God!. "Oh, my God! Oh, my darling, my love, my husband!" filled the air, and her moans and grief were of the most heartrending character. The sternest men in that assemblage shed tears in sympathy with the deep grief of this poor lady. The mind went back to her distress, to her virtually orphaned children and desolate home! But with these thoughts came others equally poignant, picturing the widowhood, orphanage and desolation in the home of the man who was slain, and that these might all come on other homes and to other hearts, day after day, unless a check should be put to the career of those who recklessly, heedlessly and ruthlessly strike down in death their fellow-men.

THE SENTENCE.

Judge Hillyer stated that he would, as usual, complete the record in the cause and pass sentence upon the prisoner. He asked if there was anything further to be said why sentence should not be pronounced.

General Gartrell said nothing excepting to give notice of a motion for a new trial.

Judge Hillyer thereupon passed sentence upon Cox as follows:

"Whereupon, it is ordered, considered and adjudged by the court that the defendant, Edward Cox, be taken from the bar of this court to the jail of Fulton county, and be there safely kept until a sufficient guard is sent for him from the penitentiary of this state, and be then delivered to, and be by said guard, taken to said penitentiary and there, or at such other place as the governor may direct, he, the said Edward Cox, be confined at hard labor for and during his natural life.
By the Court, May 7th, 1879.
B. H. HILL, JR., Solicitor-General.
GEO. HILLYER, Judge, S. C., A. C.

Counsel for the prisoner thereupon took the following order in the case:

"Counsel for defendant having stated in their place their purpose to move for a new trial in the above stated case, and that execution of the sentence be suspended until time can be had in which to prepare a motion for a new trial; it is ordered that execution of the sentence be suspended for twenty days to give such time. It is further ordered that this order be entered on the minutes. This May 7th, 1879.
Candler & Thompson, Gartrell & Wright, et. al., attorneys for defendant.
GEORGE HILLYER, Judge S. C., A. C.

This will suspend all further proceedings until the testimony can be written out and the motion for new trial argued.

HOW THE JURY STOOD.

As one evidence of how public judgment may go wrong, and to give each one who in thought or word prejudged any of the fair and true men who tried this cause, we give the following notes of their deliberations:

First ballot—Messrs. Hitchcock, Hurt, Bogan, Baker, Landrum, Harper, Robinson and Dollar were for saying guilty of murder; Messrs. Yancey and Jordan were for voluntary manslaughter, and Messrs. Plaster and Henderson for "not guilty." These two last named explained that they so voted as upon the trial ballot to ascertain for themselves the attitude of the jury. Mr. Plaster then went for voluntary manslaughter with Mr. Jordan and Messrs. Yancey and Henderson for murder. They stood thus ten to two until yesterday morning at 10 a.m., when a proposition was made that the ten for murder should agree to imprisonment for life if the two for manslaughter would agree to that finding. This was gradually achieved. Dr. Hitchcock finally agreeing at 3:30 p.m. Thus the verdict was made.

THE GENERAL APPROVAL

with which the verdict has been received by the public is a compliment and endorsement of the action of the jury, and of the conduct of the court and counsel.

The full report of the case with the admirable charge of Judge Hillyer, corrected of its typographical errors, will appear in our weekly edition. There is an unusual demand for these proceedings.

Judge H. D. D. Twiggs, of state's counsel, leaves for his home in Augusta this morning.

In case of a refusal of a new trial the case will go up to the August term of the supreme court.

THE TYE CASE

will be before the court at 8 a. m. to-day for a hearing upon an application for bail. It will probably undergo then some more thorough examination than it did in the coroner's inquest.

THE WINNIPEG STRIKE.

The Military Called Out to Preserve Order.

WINNIPEG, May 7.—The strike on the Canada Pacific railway still continues. About 1,000 men are now engaged in it. The cause of the strike is the reduction of wages from two dollars per day. It is also owing to the bad board and the demand for a decrease in the price of board from four and one-half to four dollars per week. The men are determined to hold out and either will seize or have already seized the works. No violence has yet been offered. Mr. Bains, the contractors' solicitor in Winnipeg, has represented the situation to Chief Justice Wood, administrator of the government, with a view of having repressive measures taken. The chief justice telegraphed for authority to draw upon the local volunteer organizations and proceed to the locality with sufficient force to break up the strike. A Free Press special from Cross Lake says no trouble is anticipated as the superintendent says Mr. Whitehead is prepared to pay off all hands and engage new ones. The military are ordered to be in readiness but it is believed their services will not be required. The strikers did not destroy any property but captured some provisions.

THE LONGSHORE STRIKE.

NEW YORK, May 7.—The strike of the longshoremen appears to have been partially successful. The agent of the Pacific mail steamship company finding it impossible to get his steamer off on time yesterday, decided to give the men their former wages. He had no difficulty whatever in finding plenty of longshoremen ready to go to work. It was rumored last night that several of the coasting companies would follow his example to-day. The French line finding it impossible to get the Canada ready last night, took on the old hands, giving them their old wages of 40 cents per hour for night work and 30 cents per hour for day work.

CAPE TOWN.

Another Campaign on Old Chelmsford's Hands.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

LONDON, May 8.—The Daily News' correspondent from Cape Town, under date of 22d of April, writes that he has reason to believe that Lord Chelmsford will ask for another complete infantry brigade from home and the operations await its arrival. This would entail another campaign, meanwhile the frontier lies uncovered, not a single company is available as a reserve because of the weakness of the horses. The cavalry marches have been reduced to seven miles a day.

Another correspondent telegraphs that the reports of the interviews between the Boers and Sir Bartle Frere are unsatisfactory. The foregoing is in conflict with the general tenor of intelligence from the cape.

The Daily News, it should be remembered, is bitterly opposed to Frere and Chelmsford. A dispatch to the Times dated at Dunbar, April 24, says that Cetewayo's brother, Azeguloo, wishes to surrender. Colonel Newdigate who commands in the direction of Dornberg, and is accompanied by Lord Chelmsford, has signalled to Colonel Crealock, commanding on the lower Tugela river, to advance in concert with him on the Ulundi. Colonel Crealock moves carefully forward, and will finally establish in the Umvolosi bush to cut off the Zulus' retreat.

A Reuter telegram dated Cape Town, April 22d, speaks of merely preparatory movements.

A dispatch to the Telegraph from Maritzburg states that the French prince imperial is suffering from a sharp attack of fever.

In St. Petersburg.

LONDON, May 7.—The Journal de St. Petersburg says the news published abroad about the state of affairs at St. Petersburg is untrue. There has been no prohibition against the possession of arms, but persons possessing arms must inform the authorities. All traffic is entirely free and unimpeded. The statements that theaters could not be visited without official permit, and that lights in houses would not be allowed after 10 o'clock, are ridiculous inventions. The city lives and works in the same manner as heretofore, without excitement and undisturbed in its daily life and intercourse.

An Effort to Give Bail to Drewry Tye.

We learn that as soon as it is possible an effort will be made by the friends of Mr. Drewry Tye to secure his release upon bail. To do this the case will come up for a hearing before Judge George Hillyer. An effort, we are informed, will be made to get the case up for investigation to-day. Mr. B. F. Abbott and Messrs. Hopkins & Glenn are counsel for Mr. Tye, and the state is represented by Solicitor-General B. H. Hill, jr. Mr. Tye, it is said, is anxious to go to trial, and the case will probably be taken up for trial in the superior court some time during the present session.

The Longshore Strike.

NEW YORK, April 5.—The strike of the longshoremen still continues. The men say they would sooner go west or south than take the terms offered. The strikers are peaceable. The steamer Arcassia, of the anchor line, is still at her dock. An effort will be made to get her off sometime this afternoon or evening. One of the Italians (one of the green hands,) was struck with a stone to-day by a striker, but was not badly hurt. Fifty steady men employed by the white star line, who have been receiving from $12 to $15 per week, joined the strikers to-day.

Invading the Indian Territory.

ST. LOUIS, May 5.—Advices from southeastern Kansas say that about 2,000 men have gone into the Indian territory within the past week. Also that rich silver mines have been discovered just south of the Kansas line, and claims in large numbers are being registered daily in the squatters' registry office, two miles from Baxter springs, Kansas.

The Late Bishop Ames.

BOSTON, May 5.—Impressive memorial services were held this forenoon in Old Broomfield Street church to commemorate the life and services of the late Bishop Ames, of Baltimore, who received his ordination within its walls. Bishop Haven delivered the address, which was an eloquent tribute to his deceased brother.

The Sensation at Salt Lake.

SALT LAKE, May 7.—The jury in the Miles polygamy case was out five minutes, and returned a verdict of guilty. A procession of over 10,000 is now marching through the streets in honor of Wells, in refusing to answer questions concerning the marriage ceremony.

THE ANCIENT ORDER OF WORKMEN.

Meeting of the Grand Lodge of Georgia in This City.

The grand lodge of the Ancient Order of Workmen, of the state of Georgia, convened in session in Atlanta, Tuesday morning last, at 10 o'clock, at the hall of Atlanta lodge, No. 1. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Frank J. Moses, of Augusta, grand master of the state, with Dr. J. Emmett Blockshear, of Macon, grand recorder, in his place of duty.

The attendance was quite good and fully as large as was expected. All of the subordinate lodges of the state were represented. The entire business of the order transacted during the day was done in secret session, consequently we have none of the proceedings for publication.

The order held two sessions during the day and transacted much business of importance to the workmen. The body adjourned after the close of the afternoon's session to meet at 10 o'clock the following day.

During the evening the delegates were entertained by Atlanta lodge, at their hall, in a truly hospitable manner, and a pleasant time was had by all.

Refreshments were served and several speeches were made by members of the order.

Yesterday morning at 9 o'clock the Grand Lodge met again at the hall of Atlanta lodge, No. 1, and during the day transacted and completed its business. An election was held for officers to preside during the ensuing year resulting as follows: F. J. Moses, G. M. W.; S. J. Pecot, G. F.; J. T. Hunt, G. O.; J. E. Blackshear, G. R.; Robert Coleman, G. R.; W. E. Davies, G. G.; W. S. Crane, G. W.; R. H. Flanders, P. G. M. W. Next place of meeting selected, Columbus.

The following members of the grand lodge were elected as representatives to the meeting of the supreme lodge: F. J. Moses, R. H. Flanders, Jas. Fricker.

The following resolutions were offered by Mr. Fricker, and were adopted by the meeting:

Resolved, That the thanks of the grand lodge A. O. U. W. be and are hereby tendered to Atlanta lodge No. 1 for the use of its hall by this body.

Resolved, that the thanks of this body are also tendered to the officers of the Central railroad for their kindness and display of courtesy in allowing delegates to return over that road free of charge.

Resolved, That our thanks are also tendered to the proprietors of the Markham house for special favors extended to this body.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished to THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION for publication, and that they furnish a copy to each of the parties interested.

The retiring officers of the grand lodge of A. O. U. W. of Georgia are:

P. G. M. W., R. H. Flanders; G. M. W., F. J. Moses; G. F., S. J. Pecot; G. O., W. F. Slaton; G. R., J. E. Blackshear; G. G., J. T. Hunt; G. W., W. S. Crane.

The following delegates of the various lodges of the state were in attendance upon the meeting:

W. B. Bonnell—Atlanta lodge, No. 1.
N. S. Kean—Augusta lodge, No. 2.
Robt. Coleman—Magnolia lodge (Macon), No. 3.
E. J. Murphy—Barnesville lodge, No. 4.
John C. Printup—Rome lodge, No. 5.
—Whitfield lodge, No. 6.
G. E. Thomas, jr.—Columbus lodge, No. 7.
H. M. Hollifield—Sandersville lodge, No. 8.
A. Joseph—Milledgeville lodge, No. 9.
F. E. Burke—Anchor lodge, (Americus), No. 10.
W. H. Gilbert—Albany lodge, No. 11.
W. E. Davies—Thomasville lodge, No. 12.
J. E. Alexander—Forsyth lodge, No. 13.
—Hope lodge, (Griffin), No. 14.
M. C. Parkinson—Cuthbert lodge, No. 15.
R. O Eingram—Flanders lodge, (Montezuma), No. 16.
L. Putzell—Shepard lodge, (Savannah), No. 17.
E. T. Harden—Isondiga lodge, (Savannah), No. 18.
—Protection lodge, (Marshallville), No. 19.

The grand lodge adjourned to meet at Columbus, Georgia, on the first Tuesday in May, 1880. This order was introduced in this state in 1877, and Atlanta lodge was first organized. The grand lodge of the state was organized at Macon in July, 1878. The order has met with much success since its introduction into the state, and now there are nineteen subordinate lodges of the grand lodge of the state of Georgia. There have been six deaths in the order since its organization. The total membership of the order in the United States is sixty-three thousand, and its increase during the past year has been twenty-three thousand members. The popularity of the order is advancing every year.

AMONG THE NOTABLES.

What they are Doing and Where they are.

LONDON, May 7.—Sir Austin Henry Layard, British ambassador to Constantinople, has arrived in that city. Alexo Pasha, governor of Roumelia, and the international commission will go to Phillipopolis in a fortnight. The crown prince of Austia, the Archduke Rudolph, will arrive in Madrid to-day, and will be received in great state. The Cologne Gazette says Prince Alexander of Battenburg will visit the czar at Lavidia before receiving the Bulgarian deputation which is to tender him the throne of Bulgaria. He dined with the Emperor William at Weisbaden yesterday. Empress Augusta of Germany will visit England this month. General Todleben has arrived at Odessa, and has assumed command of that governorship and the Crimea and the greater part of south Russia, under the czar's ukase establishing martial law.

THE FUN SOUTH OF US.

The First Naval Encounter Between Peru, Bolivia and Chili.

PANAMA, April 28.—The first naval encounter of the three-cornered duel now going on in South America took place on the 14th off the river Loa between the Chilian corvette Magallaneo on one side and the Peruvian vessels Union and Pilcomayo on the other. The Peruvian vessels sailed from Callao several weeks ago to Autofagusta. On arrival at that port they found the harbor deserted. They then proceeded north, and when abreast of the river Loa sighted the Chilian vessel. Sharp firing was maintained for two hours, but it appears that the damage inflicted was slight. The Chilian vessel had 6 guns to oppose 20, and after burning a little powder without effect, the Chilian captain concluded to withdraw from the fight, which he did, running away easily from the Peruvian ships. No report of the casualties have been made public, but Captain Garcia, in command of the Peruvian vessels, reports that his command behaved remarkably well.

The Patagonian Expedition.

MEMPHIS, May 6.—Henry St. P. Tudor and Dr. Louis Henry Ayme, of the Patagonian expedition, arrived this morning and leave for Little Rock, Ark., to-morrow.

The New York Baptists.

NEW YORK, May 5.—The Baptist pastors' conference had the case of Dr. Fulton before them again to-day. The conference rescinded its former resolutions affecting Dr. Fulton's good standing and restored him to full membership.

The California Constitution.

SAN FRANCISCO May 7.—The vote in the city on the new constitution was very heavy—probably 40,000. Its opponents are confident of defeating the measure. Information received is insufficient to warrant estimates of the result.

The Suffrage Shriekers.

ST. LOUIS, May 7.—The national woman's suffrage association convened to-day. It was attended by the oldest and most prominent workers in the cause.

Temperance Lyceum.

The governing board of the above organization will see, by a notice under the head of meetings, that their attendance is desired at a special meeting to-night.

GENERAL NOTES.

—Cremation is gaining ground in Germany as well as in Italy. Hamburg has followed the example of Gotha, in authorizing its practice, at the option of the friends of deceased persons.

—The three Blackburns of Kentucky bid fair to monopolize the attention of the state. Luke as governor, Joe as representative to congress, James as state senator. Don't mix these Blackburns up.

—Congress is blessed with doubles. Doctor Pierce, of the Buffalo district, looks so much like Mr. Crosby of the war department that he is often mistaken for Senator Booth, as they all look alike. Sapp, of Iowa, is daily taken for Senator Cockrell, of Missouri, and Erastus Wells, of Missouri, is being confounded with Meyers, of Indiana, at every turn.—Detroit Post.

—The Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, son of the late General Dix, publishes a letter to say that the original of the famous "Shoot him on the spot" dispatch is not in the possession of Mr. Bennett, of Terre Haute, as stated a few days ago, but in his own possession. Soon after the dispatch was sent General Dix got the original from the telegraph office in Washington, and gave it to his son, the Rev. Morgan Dix. This gentleman had it framed and hung in his house, where it has remained ever since.

—The Hon. Spencer Cowper, who recently died at Albano, near Rome, was a son of Lady Palmerston by her first marriage. He was private secretary to Lord Palmerston for a time and then attached to various embassies until 1843, when, on the acquisition of the Sandrigham estate, which he afterward sold to the prince of Wales, he settled in Paris, where he became remarkable for his sybaritic mode of life, and was one of the "pointed out" of that gay capital. He married first the Lady Harriett D'Orsay, the daughter of the earl of Blessington, whose sad story has reflected so much dishonor on her husband and her stepmother, the celebrated Lady Blessington. On her death he married Miss Jessie Maclean, of this city, and well known some twenty-five years since to its jeunesse doree. She appeared on the stage at Wallack's theater in 1856, and thence accompanied Mr. Boucicault to New Orleans, appearing for a season at the Varieties under his management. She afterward accompanied Vestvali, the Italian prima donna, to Europe, and after many adventures was wedded, much to the wonder of the world, to Spencer Cowper. She was a beauty of the Spanish type.—New York Sun.

—The preliminary papers have been served in the suit of which Mr. S. B. Chittenden and General B. F. Butler agreed should be brought in order to test the validity of the reissue of the United States legal-tender notes in time of peace. This suit has been brought in the United States circuit court for the southern district of New York, and is founded upon a cotton transaction between Augustus D. Juilliard and Thomas S. Greenman. One hundred bales of cotton were sold for $5,121.90, in payment for which were tendered twenty-two dollars and fifty cents in gold coin of the United States, forty cents in silver coin, a United States note of the denomination $5,000, numbered "A106, series of 1878," and a United States note of the denomination $100, numbered "A17,015, series of 1878." The notes were refused, and the suit is brought to recover judgment for the amount. Whatever the decision may be, the case will be carried to the United States supreme court. The plaintiff's attorneys are Butler, Stillman & Hubbard. Senator Edmunds will be associated with Mr. William Allen Butler in arguing against the validity of the reissued notes. The defendant is represented by Mr. James McKeen. General Butler, it is understood, will make the principal argument for the defense.

NEWS AT THE CAPITOL.

CAPTAIN NELMS, principal keeper of the penitentiary convicts, reports nothing new in his department.

NO NEW business transacted in the executive department yesterday. No commissions have been issued for several days past.

SCHOOL COMMISSIONER ORR is still waging war against the dogs and making speeches in favor of the Moffett register.

SCORES of our visitors have visited the various departments at the capitol, anxious to see how the government of the state of Georgia is run.

GOVERNOR ALONZO GARCELON, of Maine, has paid Governor Colquitt several pleasant visits in his department at the capitol.

THE state geological department, for the past three days, has been converted into registration offices for the American medical association. In this department several displays are made of medicines and surgical instruments.

CRIME AND CASUALTY.

THE WICKED WAYS OF MANY MEN.

A Couple of Congressional Candidates Come to Blows—An Unnatural Crime in Ohio—Gray's Plea—A Doctor's Draught—A Fatal Jump—Stabs his Daughter.

CINCINNATI, May 7.—The details received here this evening of the Claremont county patricide put a new phase on the case. The particulars of the killing are these: The son is twenty-six years old, a loafer by nature, who has lived off his father's bounty all his useless life. On Thursday he came home and began abusing his grand father, a man nearly seventy, and finally knocked the helpless old man down. The father came home a little later, and hearing what his son had done, he became very much infuriated. He went out in search of the son and found the latter sitting on a rail fence on the farm. Col. Whitaker sneaked up behind the young man, seized him unawares, jerked him from the fence to the ground, kicked him in the face and stamped on him. He left his son lying bleeding, bruised and senseless on the ground, and went back to the house cursing the profligate. The young man removed after awhile, went to the house and sought his mother, who washed the blood from his face and dressed his wounds. Then he left, went to a neighbor's house, borrowed a shot-gun, as he said, to go squirrel hunting. He next went to a grocery, bought a lot of buckshot and loaded the gun with a handful in each barrel, and then started out to hunt his father. He paced up and down the road in front of the family mansion till his father, noticing him, came out and asked him what the h—ll he was doing with the gun. The young man for reply leveled the gun at his father and fired, the shot taking effect in his arm and shoulder. Colonel Whitaker turned to run, when the son fired the contents of the other barrel into his back, whereupon Colonel Whitaker fell bleeding and senseless to the ground. Some neighbors came rushing up and took the gun from the son. He then walked to a magistrate's office and surrendered himself. He expressed no regrets for his crime, but took the news of his father's death as a matter of course. The young man's face is fearfully bruised and cut by his father's boots, and he can with difficulty see. The excitement in the neighborhood is great, but the feeling against the young patricide is not so violent as before the facts of the tragedy got out.

KANSAS CITY, MO., May 7.—Colonel John T. Crisp, who was the democratic nominee for congress in this, the eighth district, last fall, but was defeated by Judge Sawyer, who ran as an independent democrat supported by the republicans, was stabbed this afternoon by Ben J. Franklin, the late member. There has been a good deal of bad blood between the two, as Crisp and his friends claimed that Franklin secretly opposed him though voting for him, and hence, after a long and angry conversation, a scuffle ensued, during which Franklin drew a knife and stabbed Crisp in the stomach, but it is said not fatally. Crisp is a very fleshy man, and it is feared that the result may be a deplorable one. There is intense excitement, as the democrats are pretty equally divided here between the two men.

Another account says: This afternoon Hon. B. J. Franklin and Colonel John T. Crisp had a personal encounter in a restaurant on Missouri avenue, in this city, and Franklin stabbed the latter in the abdomen with a penknife or dirk, inflicting a wound two inches deep. Crisp was in the saloon when Franklin entered, and after some words the last-named called Crisp a liar, and was rewarded by a blow in the face, when he drew a knife from his pocket and rushed in upon Crisp. Franklin claims that the difficulty was forced upon him, but Crisp says Franklin followed him into the saloon, and that not only has he assassinated his character, but now he wants to do likewise with his body. The wound may prove more serious than is anticipated.

PHILADELPHIA, May 7.—Henry Hall, charged with being concerned in the robbery of the Manhattan savings bank of New York last October, has been committed to await a requisition from the New York authorities. Hall has been identified as John Dodds, a resident of New York and a well-known associate of burglars.

Edward Parr, sixty years old, stabbed his daughter, Susan Irvine, aged thirty, this morning, inflicting fatal injuries. A family difficulty caused the tragedy. He was committed to-day on a charge of murder. The evidence before the coroner's jury shows that murder was early premeditated. Parr says he acted upon the impulse of sudden passion. He had frequent quarrels with members of his family, and was a notoriously bad character.

CLEVELAND, O., May 7.—Yesterday Dr. Ezra Rose, proprietor of a drug store at Palmyra, Portage county, Ohio, invited Sylvester Canfield to try some new liquor which he had just received. By mistake they each drank about two ounces of aconite. The doctor died in a few hours. Canfield is in a precarious situation.

CHICAGO, May 7.—Gray, who attempted to shoot Booth, plead guilty of assault with intent to kill and was remanded for sentence until Mr. Booth shall make his statement in court and an inquiry is made into the mental condition of the prisoner.

STAMFORD, CONN., May 7.—Michael McNamara, formerly clerk of the Massasoit house, at Springfield, Mass., in attempting to board a train at Stamford station, last night, fell and had his head completely severed from his body.

BOSTON, May 7.—The captain of the British barque Chelmsford, at Hiog, Japan, from Mauritus, writes to her owner here that on the 8th of February, a Chinese hand killed the cook and one of the crew, a Chinaman, with the cook's hatchet, and when pursued by the watch on deck, jumped overboard and was drowned.

LONDON, May 7.—The Swedish bark Falio, at Havre, from Galveston, encountered heavy weather on the passage, during which Captain Sandstroms was killed.

WILKESBARRE, May 7.—There was a terrific explosion of gas in the Stanton shaft of the mine here last night. Several miners were terribly injured, and a fierce conflagration followed. The mine was flooded to extinguish the fire.

MILWAUKEE, May 7.—Mrs. Sarah W. Underwood, a lady of high social distinction, was arrested here to-day, charged by Harvey S. Hayden, of Chicago, with uttering a forged paper. Bail was promptly furnished.

BUFFALO, May 7.—A number of the sporting fraternity and representatives of the press took the Lake Shore railroad this evening for Erie, whence it is rumored that those who are to participate in the Elliott-Dwyer prize fight leave to-morrow morning for some point in Canada in the region of Gravel Bay, nearly opposite Erie.

NEW ORLEANS, May 7.—Theodore H. Behan, aged 23, was found dead in bed this morning with a pistol shot in the head and a pistol by his side. It is believed that he suicided.

The LaGrange Election.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

LAGRANGE, May 7.—An exciting election came off to-day for mayor and councilmen, which resulted in the election of John N. Cooper, Esq., for mayor, with the following gentlemen for councilmen: F. M. Longley, J. G. Whitfield, A. Lehman, J. U. Lennard, V. E. Dallas and Enoch Callaway, by over one hundred majority.

DOWN IN DIXIE.

THE New Orleans Sunday races proved a failure.

ONE of the candidates for mayor of Charlotte, North Carolina, is eighty-six years old.

SEVERAL counties in Alabama are out of debt, and have a surplus in the treasury.

HOGS are dying with cholera about Jonesboro, Tennessee.

THERE are over eight hundred soldiers graves in the cemetery in Montgomery, Alabama.

FARMERS along the Warrior river, Alabama, are planting more cotton than any year since the war.

THERE are 87,941 children of school age in Baltimore, and of this number 46,778 attend school.

COLUMBUS, Mississippi, has established a cotton manufacturing association, and propose to build a factory.

THERE are about 300 buildings in course of construction in Raleigh, N. C.

THERE are 175 firemen in good standing in the four companies composing the fire department of Charlotte, N. C.

THE Asheville (N. C.) Citizen notes the marriage of Mr. Thos. F. Dillingham, aged 77, and Mrs. Sarah Dougherty, aged 74. The waiters were Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Barnett, aged 76 and 70, who had waited on Mr. Dillingham at his first marriage, fifty-four years ago.

The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., MAY 8, 1879.

KELLOGG should look after his lunch basket.

THE senate should not treat Kellogg with disdain. He should be given a vacation. It will be good for his health and the health of the senate.

WE warn Mr. Rogers now, in advance, that his friend and patron, Mr. Hayes, has allowed one of his hind-feet to slip into a mud-hole.

THE senate has begun to give interest to the Kellogg movement by inserting an investigating crow-bar under this distinguished carpet-bag patriot. Unlike the Chinese, Kellogg must go.

ROBESON wants to keep troops away from the polls, too. We mentioned, it will be remembered, when this distinguished republican leader was making off with sixty-five millions of the people's earnings, that he was one of the most villainous patriots in the business. If the bummers fail to nominate Grant they couldn't get a better or more powerful representative of his policy than Robeson.

MR. ANDERSON W. REESE, of the Macon Telegraph, prints a list of Atlanta men who are now engaged with him in the pleasant business of eating government chicken-pie. It gives us another opportunity to remark that Atlanta is a lucky place to live in. It should be remembered, in behalf of Macon, that these Atlanta men have little or no advantage over Mr. Reese himself, but in spite of this he seems to be disturbed.

MR. BLAINE proposes to amend the bill prohibiting military interference at elections by imposing severe penalties upon persons who shall be caught at polling-places at general or special elections with concealed deadly weapons upon their persons. Whatever Blaine's motive may be, his amendment is altogether wholesome. It is in the direct line of reform with respect to the hip-pocket movement, and, as far as we can see, is in the interest of peace and good order.

WE must earnestly beg Mr. Chalmers, of Mississippi, not to inflict upon a long-suffering public any investigation concerning his action at Fort Pillow. It is a great pity that such men as Mr. Chalmers cannot be made to see the propriety of allowing the professional slanderers of the republican party to have their way with the winds. Certainly no investigation that Mr. Chalmers may cause to be made will stop their tongues, and he ought to be aware that nothing they say can have any weight with those whose good opinion he covets. And even if it were otherwise, congress has duties more pressing than the investigation of any man's conduct during the war.

THE Hon. Leroy Crandall, who has a reputation bounded only by the shells on our several seashores, has begun the publication of a paper in Washington called the National View. We have not had time to carefully peruse this able hebdomadal, but we gather from a casual view of the View that it is in favor of the bilinarious policy of the Rev. De La Matyr, and that it has ample room to present autobiographical sketches of such distinguished disunionists as the editors of the Okolona States. We also gather that Colonel Crandall thinks it would be a wise thing for congress to issue a thousand millions of dollars for public works of a "national" character. Upon the whole, we are not prepared to say whether we wish Colonel Crandall well or not.

IT will be remembered that we have given it as our opinion that the editors of the Okolona (Miss.) States are hirelings in the employ of the republican campaign committee. The following letter secured by a reporter of the Columbus (Ohio) Democrat explains matters:

OFFICE OF THE SOUTHERN STATES, Okolona, Miss., April 30, 1879. Gen. J. S. Robinson: The papers have been sent agreeable to instructions. The points are made red hot this week, and all of them will hit hard. It is advisable to have them as extensively copied as possible. We will mark them for our northern exchanges.

Congressman Frye regards it as a great success. We will give them hell according to the extent of the circulation. The larger the subscription list the louder the thunder. Yours with respect,

WILL H. KERNAN.

The General Robinson alluded to is chairman of the republican state central committee of Ohio, and Frye is the man who has been at so much pains to introduce the States to the attention of congress. The whole programme is made plain.

The Southern Baptist Convention.

To-day about five hundred delegates, representing 17,000 southern churches that include fully a million and a half members, will meet in this city to review the work of the past year, and to promote that of the coming year. These delegates are all ministers, the laity having neither vote nor voice in the general councils of the Baptist church. This fact will not seem strange when it is remembered that the convention is not a court of last resort or a legislative body, having authority over the churches. The churches acknowledge no superior body on earth as far as their own respective affairs are concerned; and the work of the convention is pretty much summed up in a supervision of the home and foreign missions that have been entrusted to it. The home board is located at Marion, Alabama, and the foreign board at Richmond. These will report to the convention, and the information thus presented will afford the basis of the instructions for their management during the coming year. The foreign missions of the church are located in Africa, China and Italy, and it is believed that men from these distant fields will be present during the sessions of the convention.

The convention will be in every sense a southern body. Every southern state will be largely represented, more so perhaps than ever before, although there have been similar annual gatherings ever since their institution at Augusta in May, 1845. Virginia and Georgia—the two great Baptist states of the country—will send up large and influential delegations, and the other southern states will not fall far behind. These men represent not merely a million and a half members but nearly one-half of the people of the whole south, for nearly one-half of the southern people are denominationally connected with this great church. We need not add that Atlanta heartily welcomes the coming of the five hundred. Full as the city is at present, there is room for the representatatives of the southern Baptists.

Quarantine and Yellow Fever Epidemics.

We have received from Dr. J. C. Le Hardy, of Savannah, a pamphlet copy of the address which he recently delivered before the convention of the State medical association. The title of the address, in its present shape, is "Quarantine: its "Sanitary and Political Aspect in Relation to the Spread of Epidemic Diseases," and it has been very neatly printed by Messrs. James P. Harrison & Co. It may be well to observe, in passing, that there are evidences in the pamphlet going to show that Dr. LeHardy is the physician who gave to our esteemed contemporary, the Savannah News, the remarkable information that the people of Atlanta and north Georgia are indifferent to the fate of the seaboard cities, and that it would be expecting too much to look to them for aid in the matter of reorganizing the state board of health. This statement has no material bearing upon the comments which we propose to make upon the pamphlet before us, but it should be borne in mind, as we proceed, that to a mistake—or, at the very least, a misunderstanding—on the part of Dr. Le Hardy is due the absurd misrepresentation of our people which has appeared in the editorial columns of the Savannah News, and which our esteemed contemporary has never taken the pains to correct.

The burden of Dr. LeHardy's address is taken up with an attempt to prove that quarantine is futile to keep yellow fever from our shores, and he is driven to this position in order to fortify himself in attacking the project to establish a system of national quarantine under the supervision of the federal board of health. We say he is driven to this position, for certainly the evidence of sanitarians is overwhelmingly in favor, not of the futility, but of the utility of an intelligent and rigid system of quarantine. Such a system as can and must be devised by those who are interested in the health of the people, and carried into effect by sanitary scientists, cannot, from any point of view, be regarded as a blockade upon commerce, and is not so regarded. As a proof of this, we need only instance the port of New York where sanitary science, working in the interest both of the physical and commercial health of the people, has devised a system of quarantine so simple, so thorough and so perfect that not only is trade not affected thereby, but for a period covering fifty-seven years there has been no epidemic of yellow fever in that city. Strangely enough, however, Dr. LeHardy, after paying a small tribute to the efficiency of the New York system, quotes the fact that the city has had fifty-seven years' exemption from the disease to show the futility of quarantine. Indeed, in this connection, it would not be too much to say that every quotation which Dr. LeHardy makes to prove the local origin of yellow fever, merely shows that in the instances cited there was no evidence to show that the disease had been imported. Between the proof of local origin and the lack of proof of importation there is a distinction which, it appears to us, Dr. LeHardy, in common with other writers on yellow fever, has lost sight of.

But doctors will differ, the books say, and, after all, the discussion between those who hold that yellow fever epidemics in the south are invariably of local origin and those who maintain that they are due to importation, has resulted in much waste of time and white paper. Yellow fever is a peculiar disease, and one of its peculiarities is this, that any thoughtful man may know as much of its origin as the physician, even down to the special and technical facts collated by sanitary scientists and confirmed by their vigilance and experience. Of these facts, there is one that is known beyond all question by those who have taken the trouble to consult the writings of men who are authorities upon this subject—a fact that Dr. LeHardy will hardly presume to question. That fact is that yellow fever can be imported. If it can be imported—if it ever has been imported—if there is any evidence going to show that any epidemic of the disease in any southern city is or has been due to importation—if it is even admitted that it is possible for the germ (or whatever you choose to call it) of the disease to be transmitted from one point to another—it is idle to discuss with Dr. LeHardy or with anyone else the futility of quarantine.

But, reading along through the doctor's address, we discover that in reality he is not opposed to quarantine, albeit he has confronted us with numerous citations from distinguished medical authorities in order to show how futile the system is. On page 21, Dr. LeHardy sets out to show the "futility of quarantine in keeping "yellow fever from our shores." On page 35, he says that ships and vessels "should all be subjected "to sanitary inspection, and, when ne"cessary," he says in italics, "sanitation "should be enforced." We gather from this that the doctor is not opposed to quarantine, as he assumes to be, but to detention—unnecessary detention of vessels and their cargoes at the quarantine stations of ports liable to infection. This is a question for sanitarians to determine and involves a technical knowledge of the disease which should be the necessary qualification of every officer entrusted with the grave responsibility of enforcing the quarantine.

As to the political aspect of the national quarantine which congress is now considering, and which it will establish if its members do their duty, we quite agree with Dr. LeHardy that it is a matter which ought properly to be left to the states—provided the states were able and willing to do their duty. But will they do their duty? When there is the remotest doubt upon this point the question ceases to be a political one and becomes vital. Will Georgia do her duty? Have the people of the state manifested a willingness to take this important work in hand and push it forward? It is idle to lay the blame of Georgia's pronounced hostility to sanitary progress upon the general assembly. Back of the legislature are the people and they have never formally rebuked their representatives for rendering the state board of health impotent and useless. The press have protested. THE CONSTITUTION and other newspapers in the state have written upon the subject until it is threadbare. We have cajoled, coaxed, ridiculed and denounced, but, as far as human forecast goes, it is impossible to say that any impression has been made upon the legislature in the direction of making an appropriation for the state board. This is all that is necessary. The board is already organized and it merely remains for the people, through the legislature, to furnish it with a modest equipment of money. But the legislature does not meet until July, and in the meantime what is to be done? Is the quarantine, or, rather, the lack of quarantine, that prevails at our Georgia ports and to all our southern ports, to continue to invite epidemics? In the matter of state rights we are quite as strict constructionists as Dr. LeHardy, but we cannot go to the extent of sympathizing with the sublimated construction of a theory which exposes our people to the invasion of epidemics. The health of one of our Georgia cities—the life of one of the least of her citizens—is worth more to us than the loss of any imaginary "right" that will be brought about by the administration of a federal quarantine. We prefer that our commerce should be embargoed and our trade deflected from its natural channels by quarantine rather than that these results should be brought about and the city of Savannah desolated by a repetition of the scenes of 1876. In short, with no other choice, we are in favor of a rigid system of federal quarantine. The health of the people is not only a practical, but a vital matter, while Dr. LeHardy's objections are the merest moonshine. We are prepared to place the health of our seaboard cities against the worst that the federal board of health can do in the way of interfering with commerce and still regard ourselves as fortunate indeed if a rigid quarantine is established and maintained.

IT is meet that John Sherman should nurse his boom carefully. There is no telling at what moment 'Liza Pinkston may appear upon the scene with her back-hair down.

SOME of the republican brethren are just beginning to perceive and appreciate the true inwardness of what they are pleased to term the "democratic back-down." And they are by no means pleased with it, either.

MEMBERS of the various conventions and visitors in the city can procure copies of THE ATLANTA DAILY CONSTITUTION in separate wrappers ready for mailing, at five cents a copy. Apply at the office, No. 34 Broad street.

THE attention of the editor of the Chicago Tribune is kindly called to the fact that government lands can be pre-empted as cheaply in Mississippi as in Kansas.

THERE is a rumor in the air that some fatuous person contemplates starting another daily paper in Washington. Like the capital of the empire state of the south, Washington seems to be a place where daily newspapers meet their doom.

THE young man of the New York Tribune continues to lose his grip.

COLONEL FOGG, of the Cleveland Herald, continues to cut and dash away at the exhausted confederates. The industry of Colonel Fogg in this direction will probably entitle him to be a candidate for the position of lieutenant-colonel of the governor on the republican ticket. It is needless to remark that if we are to have a republican upheaval in Ohio, we wish Colonel Fogg well.

OLD Resump. has taken a section of his boom into Ohio.

WE agree with our esteemed contemporary of the Augusta Chronicle that it is about time Mr. Anderson W. Reese, of the Macon Telegraph, gave to the public the name of the congressman from this state who said that in a certain contingency he would carry his district for Grant. The people of Georgia have greater interest in this matter than they have in knowing what particular gentlemen of Atlanta are engaged in aiding Mr. Reese to consume the southern slice of the democratic chicken-pie. It is to be hoped that Mr. Reese will promptly step to the front with the name of the congressman as well as the facts in the case. The people of Georgia are a jealous people.

MIL-WALK-Y beer would probably aid some of the amateur pedestrians.

IT seems that Mr. Borie was sent out by some of Grant's more respectable friends to prevail upon him not to be a candidate But John Russell Young took the stiffening out of Mr. Borie by means of a royal Bengal cocktail.

THE pad-riders who are to accompany the Grant processson across the continent have already gone into training.

SUBSCRIPTIONS to the Okolona States should be sent through Congressman Frye, of Maine, who is authorized to receive and receipt for the same.

MR. ANDERSON W. REESE, of the Macon Telegraph, seems to be terribly worried at the fact that several Atlanta men have found employment in Washington, and he has even gone to the extent of publishing a list of their names and the amounts of their salaries. We are not sure that we understand Mr. Reese's attitude in this matter. Does he object to the fact that they are Atlanta men? Our opinion is that Mr. Anderson W. Reese, of the Macon Telegraph, is not in a position to object to any man or any set of men from Atlanta or any other city as office-holders in Washington. The Atlanta gentlemen have merely followed the example set them by Mr. Reese in applying for snug offices, and like him they were successful. What his objections are we have no means of knowing, but we are prepared to sympathize with him at a moment's notice.

IN GENERAL.

—Modjeska sails for Europe on the 24th.

—Princess Beatrice is 22, and yet no fellow comes to woo.

—The question at Leadville is not how to get rich, but how to get home.

—The last veto in England was in 1707. Not even the Georges dared to exercise it.

—Parole's great merit is not his beauty. It's his winning ways.

—Parole's sister has won a race. Now Lorillard should trot out his cousins and his aunts.

—A monument is to be erected at Titusville, Pennsylvania, to Colonel Drake, who sunk the first oil well in the state.

—Adelina Patti's engagement at Covent garden, London, this year, opens her nineteenth season on the operatic stage.

—If Ophelia were a western girl, instead of crying "What ho! me coach!" she would call, "What ho! my coachman!"

—A few weeks ago 100 farms, comprising a twelfth part of Warwickshire, England, were advertised to let.

—George Eliot is ill and can write very little, while her doctors are uncertain as to her being able to work for several years.

—Widow Oliver ought to go over and set her cap for Widower Alfonso. He is not so case-hardened as either Widow Butler or Widower Cameron.

—General Sherman and his wife will hereafter live permanently in Washington. They have leased the residence on Fifteenth street just vacated by Admiral Almy.

—An amusing phase of the recent insane attempt to murder Mr. Edwin Booth is the poor young maniac's magnanimous offer to "setttle the matter for $900!"

—A Cazenovia correspondent writes that a young man took a young woman from a party for a sleigh-ride home, and drove a mile before he found out he had got the wrong girl.—Rochester Democrat.

—A letter from Zanzibar announces the arrival there of Henry M. Stanley, with M. Dutalis, the officer in command of the Belgian expedition in Africa. Stanley will act as guide and interpreter. The plan of operations is unknown.

—The election of Wm. E. Chandler to be secretary of the national republican committee is not considered a lift to the Grant movement. Chandler hated Grant because the "old man" never would tolerate him. He is for Roscoe Conkling first and Jim Blaine second.

—Queen Victoria, it is said, has expressed a strong wish to see Canada. Lorne, perfidious wretch, wrote back that the climate was very severe on old ladies, and that she would be sure to be laid up with the inflammatory rheumatism and neuralgia if she ventured into that part of her dominions.

—Lord Odo Russell, British ambassador in Berlin, astonishes the Germans by the magnificence of his entertainments in that city, which are equal to those given by royalty. Two of the secretaries, Sir John Walsham and Lord Hamilton, also entertain very handsomely, and the economical disciples of King William marvel at the seeming extravagance.

—The rebel privateer Shenandoah lies fathoms deep in the Arabian gulf. When Waddell, her commander, learned that the rebellion had collapsed he ran the vessel to Liverpool, where she was turned over to the American consul, and sold at auction to the sultan of Zanzibar. He kept the Shenandoah idling about for some years, but finally started her for Bombay for repairs, and she went down on the way, with nearly all on board.

—A London correspondent says: "I referred a few days ago to the rumors which were current regarding the queen's health, and the frequent interchange of visits between the prince of Wales and the earl of Beaconsfield. The speculations have been rather stimulated by recent events. On Saturday last the earl of Beaconsfield was for some time with the prince of Wales, and it is announced that he is going to spend a portion of the Easter recess with the prince at Sandringham. These facts naturally point to the conclusion that the prince, in the absence of the queen, is taking a share in the conduct of affairs, and this is regarded as the prelude to other and greater changes."

—The project of the Methodist churches of Detroit, Mich., to unite in a combined effort to pay off their debts has now been perfected. The whole debt, amounting to $40,000, is to be merged in a common aggregate, and each church is to do its utmost to raise its just proportion. When $25,000 has been subscribed, the subscriptions will become due, and a committee of three persons in each church will collect them. The time of payment is limited to three years. A treasurer to whom this committee is to report monthly will invest all receipts in government bonds, inviolable till the whole aggregate is paid in. A weekly alliance prayer-meeting, to be maintained while this effort shall last, is resolved upon.

Moral Leprosy.

Washington Post.

For more than thirty years the lunacy which prompted Charles Freeman, of Pocasset, to put a knife into the heart of his sleeping child, has raged intermittently in New England. It has been the cause of hundreds of wasted lives and darkened many a home that might, but for its malign influence, have been the scene of domestic happiness and prosperity. Under the belief that all things terrestrial were to be soon closed out, men have given up their fortunes and become worthless idlers. It has been the ruin of every family on which it has fastened. The lunatic asylum and the poor-house have long sheltered many of its victims. At length it manifests itself in the awful tragedy of last Friday, in which a father and mother are the principal actors and their little girl's life the sacrifice. We have no doubt of the insanity of the parents, and there is as little doubt that the entire Second Advent society of that locality is composed of lunatics. What to do with such lunatics is a serious question. Of course Freeman and his wife will be shut up for the balance of their lives. But the men whose preaching led to this horrid deed, can scarcely be reached by existing laws or by any law likely to be hereafter enacted. These preachers and exhorters did not suggest the murder; they only filled the heads of the Freemans with those wild absurdities of which child-murder is a natural result. But while they are not amenable to the criminal laws, they can be made to feel the force of public opinion, and this should be brought to bear on them as moral lepers and social outlaws.

Ill-Favored Congressmen.

Washington correspondence New Orleans Picayune.

Never have so many ill-favored countenances congregated together under the dome of the capitol as at present. For this the 46th congress, with its oft-quoted "brigadiers" upon both sides, its radical "rebels" and rabid "stalwarts," will be famous long after their windy bickerings are forgotten. The man whom Lincoln was fond of quoting as being even homelier than himself is surely there, but it is difficult to distinguish him among several score who might with propriety claim that distinction. If it be true that mightiest brains lie beneath ugliest features, our national legislature may well challenge the world to produce so powerful an array of headworks. What a number of cripples are among them, too—the one-eyed, the deaf, the bald, the sickly, the halt, the lame, attended by a perfect wilderness of wigs, eye-glasses, canes and crutches. And then their habiliments, enough to drive a Chesterfield crazy, or a respectable valet to the verge of suicide! Evidently most of their "tailoring" has been done by unskilled housewives at home or purchased at Hebrew slop-shops ready-made and warranted to fit, whether the wearer be long, short, obese or scrawny, "joost like the paper on the vall," as Isaac would insist.

Bill Kernan of Ohio.

Okolona correspondence Chicago Times.

The Kernan has not even been mentioned. If his most intimate friends believe Harper has "a screw loose" in his mental machinery, the most casual of his acquaintances is ready to swear that the wild-eyed author of "Southland" is a positive lunatic. I don't know whether Mr. Kernan will resent this, but I simply report the general and unanimous verdict of the people among whom he has taken up his abode. On reflection, I don't think he will. His two sore points, as developed to my observation, were the charge of being a "carpet-bagger," and the intimation that he was ostracised by the Okolona community. The refutation of the "carpet-bagger" charge was so hysterical and incoherent that I make no attempt to reproduce it; but the answer to the other was so terse, conclusive and satisfactory that I can give it in full: "Talk about these people ostracising me!" (the pronoun in two-line caps, with a whole regiment of notes of admiration and exclamation appended)—"no sir. It is I who have ostracised them." Neither George Francis Train nor the Count Joannes ever got off anything better than that.

The Three Little Bills.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

In the most plain and distinct manner three issues will be presented to the president, to the republican party, for veto or indorsement. The two parties will be placed on record upon these issues. This will be done unmistakably and more than once before the adjournment of the extra session of congress. The congress will not hesitate to send bills enough to the president, and in reasonable and respectable forms, to secure a complete committal of his party upon these issues. They are simple. There shall be no army at the polls. There shall be no "test oath" for jurors. There shall be no federal supervisors or deputy marshals at the polls with powers to arrest without a warrant, paid from the federal treasury, which collects taxes from all parties, to labor for one party. The president will have ample opportunity to veto each of these propositions, connected with or separated from appropriation bills, and the country will judge between the parties on these issues.

A Fresh Start Taken.

Philadelphia Times.

Congress met in extra session on the 18th of March, and it is now the 5th of May. Seven weeks have been wasted, and worse than wasted, in partisan manœuvering, and nothing has been done for the good of the country. To-day the majority will take a fresh start, and do at last, after long and exasperating delay, what they ought to have done nearly two months ago. A new bill will be presented to the house and urged forward as rapidly as possible to enactment, distinctly forbidding the use of troops to control elections. The intention appears to be to so frame this bill that it will escape the charge of possible interference with civil officers, which was one of the president's reasons for vetoing the army bill. In taking this position the democrats occupy tenable ground, and if they follow it up by the passage of separate bills also for the repeal of the jurors' test oath and wise reform of the supervisors law they will do much to atone for their previous blunders.

Unruly Subjects of King Caucus.

Washington National Republican.

Aleck Stephens lets the cat out of the bag, regarding the caucus proceedings, in a letter to THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, and it proves to be a regular Kilkenny cat, with its back high-arched, its eyes distended, its claws bent in war-like tension, its fur erect and its tail exalted in the air a very oriflamme of bourbon belligerency. The more we learn of these star chamber proceedings the more it becomes apparent that the subjects of King Caucus have been engaged in the not very peaceable occupation of inharmonious crimination and recrimination. Mr. Stephens's letter, which was so important in his estimation that he sent it by telegraph, is printed elsewhere.

The New Army-at-the-Polls Bill.

Washington Post.

The bill now presented is explicit and far-reaching. Instead of a retreat, it is an advance. Instead of a "back-down," it is a long, firm stride ahead. It leaves the two sections above-named just as they are, except that the words "or to keep the peace at the polls" are stricken out, and it goes farther. It repeals all authority, in any and all laws, to use the army at the polls, except, of course, as provided in the constitution. This is what the bill will do if it shall become a law. This is the "back-down." We trust Mr. Hayes will appreciate it.

Preparing for a Back-Out.

Washington National Republican.

The test oath for jurors is practically a dead letter on the statute book. Enough young rebels have grown up in the south to the requisite age for jury service who can subscribe to it, because they were under military age during the war, to enable interested parties in that section to pack all the juries with rebel sympathizers they may require. The original design of the law, which was to protect loyalists against the rapacious vengeance of disloyalists before the United States courts, is therefore or thereby nullified.

Samuel is the Smartest.

Cleveland Herald, rep.

Mr. Hendricks may not be so honest a man as Mr. Tilden, but Mr. Tilden certainly excels Mr. Hendricks in the matter of discretion with the newspaper interviewer. Samuel has had unfortunate talking spells at times, but latterly he has been able to overcome even his calcium light and usufruct tendencies.

No Hope for Mr. Rogers.

Washington Post.

Private Secretary Rogers is giving way to dark despair. No hope of a summer holiday cheers the present or lights up the future. He is profoundly impressed with the awful apprehension that it will require all his time, from blooming May to chill September, to copy the vetoes in a big round hand.

Doctors at the Front.

Philadelphia Record.

The doctors are coming to the front. Dr. Garcelon is governor of Maine, and Dr. Blackburn, who has been nominated for governor of Kentucky by the democrats, is as sure of election as any man can be of a future political event.

Mister Grant's Record.

New York Star.

In 1860 Grant was a bourbon democrat; in 1868 he was a half-breed radical; in 1879 he is anything and everything that will enable him to "see" Washington's two terms and go him one better.

The Constitution in South Carolina.

Spartanburg Herald.

One of the newsiest and most enterprising papers in the south. It reaches Spartanburg at 2:30 p. m., on same day of publication and is eagerly sought after on arrival of the train.

Monsieur V. and His Party.

Philadelphia Chronicle.

Monsieur Veto will have another non-interference bill offered to him, and it remains to be seen what his party will force him to do with it.

Commencing Early.

Cincinnati Saturday Night.

Horatio Seymour has commenced to decline the presidency a little earlier than usual this time.

STONE MOUNTAIN.*

BY REV. J. H. MARTIN.

Yon mountain lifts its summit high,
The bold companion of the sky,
An object massive, solemn, grand,
Unique, the wonder of the land.

A solid, huge, granite rock,
Upheaved in some convulsive shock,
When Nature, in her throes gave birth,
To strange mutations of the earth.

Hoary with age, thou mount of stone
Dost rise majestic, awful, lone;
The level country spreading round
With thy imperial head is crowned.

Primeval rock, once buried deep
Beneath where bones and fossils sleep,
The relics of primordial life,
Extinct through age and deadly strife.

Thou wast with earth's foundation laid,
Ere any living thing was made;
Before thee bird nor fish was found,
Nor moving creature on the ground.

Convulsed, the mighty globe did quake,
And to its very center shake;
Its lowest depths, so long concealed,
Were raised on high, brought forth, revealed.

The hills and mountains rose to view,
Arrayed in robe of azure hue;
The Alps, their lofty summits reared,
The giant Andes, too, appeared.

Perchance with them, by Nature's force,
Like river flowing from its source,
Thou hoary mount, from earth's great womb,
Didst issue forth, in grandeur come.

Strong, bold, defiant of the storm,
Thou didst uprear thine awful form,
Prepared to brave the lightning's wrath,
The tempest rushing on its path.

Though battered by the bolts of heaven,
Thou art unshattered and unriven;
Thy rocky skull is smooth and sound,
No bruise or fracture can be found.

Thou hast a history sublime,
Before and since man's birth in time;
In every age thou hast surveyed
The part by human actors played.

The savage Indian gazed on thee,
The source of awe and mystery;
The white race came, and with surprise
They cast on thee their wondering eyes.

Fields, towns and cities spread around,
Thou heardst the engine's thundering sound,
The loud, shrill trumpet blast of war,
Whose dreadful echoes rolled afar.

Thou saw'st the desolating fire
That made Atlanta fall, expire;
Her resurrection thou hast seen,
A stately, fair and splendid queen.

To thee her sons and daughters go,
Amid the summer's fiery glow,
In search of pleasure, mirth and ease,
To catch thy cool, refreshing breeze.

The myriad strangers passing by
Behold thee with admiring eye,
And men of science with amaze
Upon thy wondrous structure gaze.

Amid the ever-changing scene,
Thou art the same, unmoved, serene,
Unaltered by the lapse of time,
A rock eternal and sublime.

With silent awe, uncovered brow,
Before thy massive form we bow;
Thy kingly majesty we own,
Thou everlasting MOUNT OF STONE!

*A striking elevation, 1685 feet in height, plainly visible from Atlanta and a conspicuous feature of the landscape for many miles around.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DR. H. W. CASE'S Liver Remedy —AND— BLOOD PURIFIER

Is Tonic, Cordial, Anti-Bilious.

CURES LIVER COMPLAINT, BILIOUSNESS, HEADACHE, SICK HEADACHE, NEURALGIA, FEVER AND AGUE, PALPITATION, CONSUMPTION, DYSPEPSIA and all Diseases of the Stomach, Liver, and Blood. It builds up the system, is pleasant to take, does not sicken, give pain, nor leave the system constipated, as other medicines do.

HOW TO BE YOUR OWN DOCTOR. Keep your liver active and your blood pure, and you may save your doctor's bills. This Remedy is not a patent medicine, but prepared by Dr. H. W. CASE from his favorite prescription, used in his own extensive practice for over 27 years. Superior to all known remedies. Its success is simply wonderful.

GENERAL, LOCAL AND CANVASSING AGENTS WANTED. EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS offered. Send for Circular and Terms to Agents.

HOME MEDICINE CO., Philadelphia.

Sold by all Druggists, General Stores, and Agents. Price, 25c.; Large Bottles, half pint, 75c.; box of 6 Large for $3.75, sent by express, prepaid. Trial Bottle free. Ask your Druggist for it.

Sold wholesale and retail by HUNT, RANKIN & LAMAR, Atlanta Ga.

202 aug17 d&wly am col nex read mat

45 Years Before the Public.

THE GENUINE DR. C. McLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS FOR THE CURE OF Hepatitis, or Liver Complaint, DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

PAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternative with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the LIVER to have been extensively deranged.

AGUE AND FEVER.

DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, IN CASES OF AGUE AND FEVER, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used, preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them a FAIR TRIAL.

For all bilious derangements, and as a simple purgative, they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Every box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

The genuine McLANE'S LIVER PILLS bear the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrappers.

Insist upon having the genuine DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

Cheap for Cash.

I HAVE ON HAND ONE OF THE MOST Stylish and Best Selected Stocks of SPRING GOODS ever brought by any Tailor to Atlanta and guarantee not only the NOBBIEST FIT, but satisfaction every way. I only ask a trial.

A. SATZKY, Merchant Tailor, No. 4 Wall street.

306 apr15 d1m 2d pg

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TUTT'S PILLS

INDORSED BY PHYSICIANS, CLERGYMEN AND THE AFFLICTED EVERYWHERE.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL TRIUMPH OF THE AGE.

TUTTS' PILLS CURE SICK HEADACHE.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE DYSPEPSIA.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE CONSTIPATION.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE PILES.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE FEVER AND AGUE.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE BILIOUS COLIC.
TUTT'S PILLS Cure KIDNEY Complaint.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE TORPID LIVER.
TUTT'S PILLS IMPART APPETITE.

DR. TUTT has succeeded in combining in these pills the heretofore antagonistic qualities of a STRENGTHENING, PURGATIVE, and a PURIFYING TONIC.

Their first apparent effect is to increase the appetite by causing the food to properly assimilate. Thus the system is nourished, and by their tonic action on the digestive organs, regular and healthy evacuations are produced.

The rapidity with which PERSONS TAKE ON FLESH while under the influence of these pills, indicates their adaptability to nourish the body, hence their efficacy in curing nervous debility, melancholy, dyspepsia, wasting of the muscles, sluggishness of the liver, chronic constipation, and imparting health & strength to the system. Sold everywhere. Price 25 cents.

Office 35 Murray Street, NEW YORK.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, May 3d, 1879.

WHEREAS, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "THE GATE CITY NATIONAL BANK OF ATLANTA," in the city of Atlanta, in the county of Fulton and State of Georgia, has complied with all the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the United States, required to be complied with before an association shall be authorized to commence the business of Banking.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, JOHN J. KNOX, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE GATE CITY NATIONAL BANK OF ATLANTA," in the city of Atlanta, in the county of Fulton and State of Georgia, is authorized to commence the business of Banking, as provided in section Fifty-one hundred and sixty-nine of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

{Seal of the Comptroller of the Currency.} IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, witness my hand and Seal of office, this 3rd day of May, 1879.

[Signed] JNO. JAY KNOX, Comptroller of the Currency.

No. 2424.

000 may8 d2m

VALUABLE TRUTHS.

If you are suffering from poor health, or languishing on a bed of sickness, take cheer, for Hop Bitters will Cure You.

If you are simply ailing, if you feel weak and dispirited, without clearly knowing why, Hop Bitters will Relieve You.

If you are a minister, and have overtaxed yourself with your pastoral duties; or a mother, worn out with care and work, Hop Bitters will Restore You.

If you are a man of business, weakened by the strain of your everyday duties; or a man of letters toiling over your midnight work, Hop Bitters will Strengthen You.

If you are young, and suffering from any indiscretion, or are growing too fast, as is often the case, Hop Bitters will Relieve You.

If you are in the workshop, on the farm, at the desk, anywhere, and feel that your system needs cleansing, toning or stimulating, without intoxicating, Hop Bitters is What You Need.

If you are old, and your pulse is feeble, your nerves unsteady and your faculties waning, Hop Bitters will give you New Life and Vigor.

Try Hop Cough Cure and Pain Relief.

For sale by all Druggists. DANIEL & MARSH, Wholesale and Retail, Atlanta, Ga.

362 jan21 d1y tues thu sat & wly nxt read mat.

Flowers, Flowers.

Green-House Plants, Cut Flowers, Bouquets

AND FLORAL DESIGNS, AT CENTRAL Nursery, E. Fair street, South of Cemetery.

132 may8 d2w A. LAMBERT.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF AND MUTTON.

Office of Acting Commissary of Subsistence, Post of McPherson Barracks, Atlanta, Ga., March 27, 1879.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN TRIPLICATE, will be received at this office until 11 a. m., on Tuesday, May 13, 1879, for furnishing the Fresh Beef and Mutton required by the Subsistence Department, U. S. A., for issue to troops, at this station, during twelve months commencing July 1st, 1879.

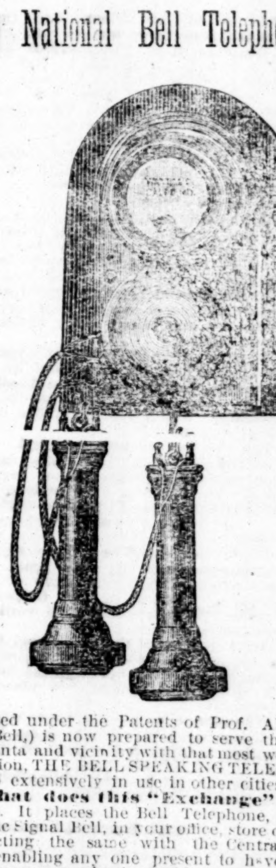
The contract will not be construed to involve the United States in any obligation for payment in excess of the appropriation by Congress for this purpose.

Blank proposals and all information as to conditions, quality of the meat, payments, &c., can be obtained by application to

JAMES H. BALDWIN, 1st Lt. 18th Inf. A. C. S.

134 may8 d4t

THE GEORGIA BRANCH OF The National Bell Telephone Co.



Licensed under the Patents of Prof. Alex. Graham Bell,) is now prepared to serve the people of Atlanta and vicinity with that most wonderful invention, THE BELL SPEAKING TELEPHONE, now so extensively in use in other cities.

What does this "Exchange" do?

First. It places the Bell Telephone, with an Electric Signal Bell, in your office, store or house, connecting the same with the Central Office, thus enabling any one present to have instant speaking communication with any subscriber to the Exchange. The voice is plainly recognized and the conversation will not be heard by a third party. You can order goods from the grocer or butcher or druggists or dry goods store; call or consult your physician; call a carriage, or communicate news or directions for work as well as by going yourself, and, ofcourse, with an immense saving of time and exertion. Any one who can talk can use the Telephone, and the office is open day and night.

Second. The Exchange maintains an efficient and reliable Messenger Service. Prompt, active and intelligent Messengers can be had on call, at any time, to go upon any errand for any conceivable purpose. Rates: Per hour, 25 cents; half hour, 15 cents; fifteen minutes, or less, 10 cents.

Third. We will send, immediately, on call, hacks or carriages to any part of the city at regular rates.

Fourth. We furnish, promptly, teams and trucks for heavy hauling, or express wagons for light work, as cheaply as can be done.

Fifth. Messages will be sent to any part of the city by Telephone, both for subscribers and others, in the same way as by telegraph, written on blanks prepared for the purpose.

How can I become connected with the Exchange?

Send word to the Central Office by postal card, messenger, or through your friends' Telephone, and you will be promptly waited upon.

What does it Cost?

For places of business the rental for Signal Bell and two Telephones is $46.00 per year, payable in advance. Private Residences, two Telephones and Bell, $36.00 per year, payable in advance. No lease made for less than a year. There is no other charge. The wires and instruments are put up and kept in repair at our expense. The outlay for the rental is not an extra expense, but an actual saving of sometimes many fold the amount of ten or fifteen cents per day, as the experience of thousands has abundantly proved.

The fact is, you CANNOT AFFORD to be without THE TELEPHONE.

JAMES M. ORMES, General Agent. J. O. JEFFRIES, Manager. 7 may2 dtf

Attention, Bee-Keepers!

I AM NOW PREPARED TO FURNISH, ON short notice, Simplicity (Langstroth) Hives, 1 story with Top and Bottom Board, 6 Metal Cornered and 2 Broad Frames, holding 16 1 lb. section Boxes, at .... $2.00, F. O. B. 2 story Hives at .... $3.50, F. O. B. All work guaranteed first-class. Cash must accompany all orders.

J. F. HART, Mfg, Union Point, Ga.

431 mar27 d3taw m thur sat tues

ST. JAMES HOTEL, CARTERSVILLE, GEORGIA.

The undersigned has recently taken charge of the elegant new Hotel. It has been newly furnished and shall be first-class in all respects.

Sample room for Commercial Travelers.

Favorable terms to Traveling Theatrical Companies.

January 11, 1879...dtf L. C. HOSS, Proprietor.

AUCTIONS AND SALES.

G. W. ADAIR .... Auctioneer.

3 Improved and 2 Unimproved Lots On Magazine and Davis Streets.

I WILL SELL UPON THE PREMISES, ON Thursday, the 8th day of May, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon:

1st. A 4 room house and lot, 46x200 feet, [rents at $12.00 per month,] on corner of Magazine and the right of way of Western and Atlantic Railroad, opposite Round House.

2d. Two three room houses and lots as per plat, fronting on Magazine street, between Elliott and Mangum streets.

3d. Two beautifully situated vacant lots fronting 50 feet each on Davis street, between Mangum and Foundry streets. All sold for CASH, with good titles, to the highest bidder, without any reservation. Parties wanting cheap homes, examine and attend the sale.

G. W. ADAIR, Real Estate Agent, Office, Wall street, Kimball House.

354 apr20 d4t apr20 27 may4 8

AMUSEMENTS.

PICNIC —OF— ATLANTA TURN VEREIN! —AT— WOLF'S PARK, Tuesday, May 13, 1879.

MUSIC BY THE 5TH U. S. ARTILLERY BAND.

ADMISSION, 25 CENTS.

Tickets will be sold at the Gate only.

000 may8 d2t thur sun

TOCCOA AND RETURN, $1.00. Thursday, May 15, 1879. EXCURSION TO TOCCOA FALLS.

THE LADIES' PARSONAGE AND AID SOciety of St. Paul's church will have an excursion to Toccoa Falls, May 15, 1879, which will be THE CHEAPEST EVER KNOWN!

Fare for ROUND TRIP—Atlanta to Toccoa, $1.00; Gainesville to Toccoa, 75 cents; all Stations this side of Toccoa, $1.00. Train leaves Atlanta, Thursday, May 15, at SEVEN o'clock a. m., sharp, arrives Toccoa 10:30; leave Toccoa at 5 p. m., arriving in Atlanta at 9:30 p. m. Tickets for sale by the committee now and at train on morning of departure. Refreshments furnished on train.

36 may4 dtd

PATENT MEDICINES.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER

THIS standard article is compounded with the greatest care.

Its effects are as wonderful and as satisfactory as ever.

It restores gray or faded hair to its youthful color.

It removes all eruptions, itching and dandruff. It gives the head a cooling, soothing sensation of great comfort, and the scalp by its use becomes white and clean.

By its tonic properties it restores the capillary glands to their normal vigor, preventing baldness, and making the hair grow thick and strong.

As a dressing, nothing has been found so effectual or desirable.

A. A. Hayes, M.D., State Assayer of Massachusetts, says, "The constituents are pure, and carefully selected for excellent quality; and I consider it the BEST PREPARATION for its intended purposes."

Price, One Dollar.

Buckingham's Dye FOR THE WHISKERS.

This elegant preparation may be relied on to change the color of the beard from gray or any other undesirable shade, to brown or black, at discretion. It is easily applied, being in one preparation, and quickly and effectually produces a permanent color, which will neither rub nor wash off.

Manufactured by R. P. HALL & CO., NASHUA, N.H.

Sold by all Druggists, and Dealers in Medicines.

HUNT, RANKIN & LAMAR, Wholesale Agents, Atlanta and Macon.

495 feb27 d2tawly thur tues & wly

$1000 REWARD For any case of Bleeding, Blind, Itching, or Ulcerated Piles that DeBing's Pile Remedy fails to cure. It gives immediate relief, cures cases of long standing in 1 week, and ordinary cases in 2 days. $1 a bottle. Sold by all druggists. J. P. MILLER, M. D., 416 Spruce Street, Phila., Pa., Sole Proprietor. CAUTION—Wrapper on bottle is yellow printed in black, has pile of stones, Phila., 1870, on it. No others genuine.

DANIEL & MARSH, Agents, 13 Kimball House.

2 apr10 d&w til aug 17

ORGANS AND ORGANS.

ESTEY THE MOST EXTENSIVE ORGAN FACTORIES IN THE WORLD.

UNRIVALED TONE, AND BEAUTIFUL IN DESIGN. ORGANS.

TO ACCOMMODATE THE GROWING DEMAND IN THE SOUTH FOR THESE CELEBRATED ORGANS,

The Estey Organ Co.

have established a BRANCH HOUSE IN ATLANTA. DO NOT DECIDE WHAT ORGAN TO BUY BEFORE CALLING ON THE ESTEY ORGAN CO.

DO NOT FAIL, WHEN SENDING FOR CATALOGUES, TO SEND FIRST TO THE

ESTEY ORGAN CO.

Catalogues Sent Free on Application.

ACTIVE AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY COUNTY IN THE SOUTH.

REMEMBER THE ADDRESS,

Estey Organ Co. 10 Marietta St., ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

JANUARY 1, 1879. 360 jan21 d5½m

TO STOCKHOLDERS GEORGIA RAILROAD AND BANKING COMPANY.

THE ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE Stockholders of the Georgia Railroad and Banking Company will take place in Augusta, at 10 o'clock a. m., on WEDNESDAY, May 14th, 1879.

Stockholders desiring to attend may procure passes for themselves and families by exhibiting their Certificates of Stock to Agent at nearest Depot, and filling out and signing an application for the passes needed.

To avoid over-crowding the trains, to the discomfort and danger of all, passes will be limited strictly to the legal family of each owner of stock, to wit: Husband and wife, sons under age, and unmarried daughters. Each pass will be good only for the single person named on it, and conductors will collect fare if presented by any other person. They will be good to AUGUSTA only on May 12th to 14th inclusive, and to return 14th to 17th inclusive, and no extension of time can be granted. Apply for your passes early. Certificates of Stock will not be recognized for passage by conductors.

S. K. JOHNSON, Superintendent.

588 may1 dtilmay14

ELECTRIC BELTS

A SURE CURE FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY, premature decay, exhaustion, etc. The only reliable cure. Circulars mailed free. Address J. K. REEVES, 43 Chatham street, New York.

984 feb27 d3m thur sat tues&w3m

THE INDEX ON THE FOURTH PAGE

ADVERTISEMENTS IN THIS COLUMN charged ten cents per seven words each insertion, payable in advance. No advertisement taken for less than thirty cents. No display, electrotype or cuts will be admitted in this column.

ADVERTISEMENTS—WHEN PROPERLY classified the smallest advertisement is seen at once by the very readers whose eyes it was intended to meet, and thus is just as valuable for this purpose as if it had been spread over the whole page.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—NEW BRICK RESIDENCE, No. 182 Forsyth street, near Brotherton. Elegantly finished and plenty closets. Gas, hot and cold water throughout. Apply at 206 South Forsyth street, or to A. Haas & Bro., Dodd Building. may7dtf

FOR RENT—THAT ELEGANT HOUSE, 23 Whitehall street, with modern improvements. Possession June 1st. Enquire 90 Whitehall street. 000 may8 354 thur fri sun

STUDIO TO RENT—INCENTENNIAL BUILDing, formerly occupied by Professor Guerry. Apply on the premises to Wm. Kidd. 000 may8 d1w

FOR RENT—SEVERAL ROOMS, SUITABLE for offices or sleeping rooms, with modern improvements. Apply to A. Murphy. 64 may4 dtf

FIVE UP-STAIRS AND ONE DOWN-STAIRS rooms, supplied with all modern improvements, for rent, at No. 26½ Alabama street. Apply to J. Frank Redd. 8 may2 dtf

FOR RENT—THE STORE No. 35 BROAD street is for rent. Apply to J. W. English. 253 apr20 dtf

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHEAPEST CROCKERY HOUSE IN ATLANTA, wholesale or retail, is the old established house of T. R. Ripley, 89 Whitehall, 96 Broad. 135 may8 d1t

HEADQUARTERS FOR ALLIGATOR Teeth and Sea Bean Jewelry. The cheapest place in town to have your Jewelry Repaired, No. 2 Whitehall street. P. A. Farrington. may8 1t

CHALYBEATE SPRINGS, MERIWETHER County.—This beautiful summer resort, which had the largest patronage of any Watering place in the State last season, has been thoroughly refitted and promises to be more popular the approaching season than ever before. The proprietors are determined to make it first-class in all its appointments and to satisfy all who may favor them with a visit. They will be ready June 1st, for 300 visitors. Rates of board to suit the times. For particulars address Allen & Thompson, Proprietors. 110-may8 d3t

ICED TEA—CHOICEST SELECTIONS ON draught from fountain—only 5 cents a glass—at Tea Parlor, corner Peachtree and Line streets. 471 apr25 dtf fri25 sun27 tues thur sun

FOR SALE.

LAND FOR SALE—COTTON FARMS AND Wild Lands in Georgia, Grain and Stock Farms in Tennessee. Best investment for capital. Titles perfect. Confer with H. T. Cox & Co., 9 Forsyth street. 125 may7 d1w

WANTED.

YOUNG MAN, UNMARRIED, NEW YORKer, desiring to make Atlanta his home, wishes position as salesman or in office of wholesale firm. Moderate salary. Interview requested. Energy, this office. 133 may8 d1t

AUCTION SALES.

OLCOTT & CO. SELL TO-DAY, FURNITURE, Mattresses, and other goods too numerous to mention. Send us your goods to sell. may8 d1t

LOTTERIES.

L.S.L.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. FIFTH GRAND DISTRIBUTION, CLASS E, AT NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MAY 13th, 1879—108th Monthly Drawing.

Louisiana State Lottery Company

This Institution was regularly incorporated by the Legislature of the State for Educational and Charitable purposes in 1868, for the term of Twenty-five Years, to which contract the inviolable faith of the State is pledged, with a capital of $1,000,000, to which it has since added a reserve fund of $350,000. ITS GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DISTRIBUTION will take place monthly on the second Tuesday. It never scales or postpones. Look at the following Distribution:

CAPITAL PRIZE, $30,000.

100,000 TICKETS AT TWO DOLLARS EACH. HALF TICKETS ONE DOLLAR.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 Capital Prize $30,000
1 Capital Prize 10,000
1 Capital prize 5,000
2 Prizes of $2,500 5,000
5 Prizes of 500 5,000
20 Prizes of 100 10,000
100 Prizes of 100 10,000
200 Prizes of 50 10,000
500 Prizes of 20 10,000
1000 Prizes of 10 10,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9 Approximation Prizes of $300 2,700
9 Approximation Prizes of 200 1,800
9 Approximation Prizes of 100 900

1857 Prizes, amounting to $110,400

Responsible corresponding agents wanted at all prominent points, to whom a liberal compensation will be paid.

Application for rates to clubs should only be made to the Home Office in New Orleans.

Write clearly, stating full address, for further information or send orders to M. A. DAUPHIN, P. O. Box 692, New Orleans, La., Or to AMOS FOX, 11 East Alabama street, Atlanta, Ga.

All our Grand Extraordinary Drawings are under the supervision and management of GENERALS G. T. BEAUREGARD and J. A. EARLY.

136 aprsd&w4w

9th GRAND DISTRIBUTION! Commonwealth Distribution Co.

By authority of Commonwealth of Kentucky, Drawing and details under supervision of prominent citizens of Kentucky, in the city of Louisville, on

Saturday, May 31, 1879.

NO SCALING! NO POSTPONEMENT!

Prizes Paid in Full. $112,400 IN CASH DISTRIBUTED! TICKETS ONLY $2.

Unparalleled Success of the Popular Drawings.

Read the following attractive list of prizes for the MAY DRAWING:

1 Prize $30,000
1 Prize 10,000
1 Prize 5,000
10 Prizes, $1,000 each 10,000
20 Prizes 500 each 10,000
100 Prizes 100 each 10,000
200 Prizes 50 each 10,000
600 Prizes 20 each 12,000
1000 Prizes 10 each 10,000
9 Prizes $300 each, Approximation Prizes 2,700
9 Prizes 200 each, " " 1,800
9 Prizes 100 each, " " 900

1,960 Prizes, ... $112,400

Whole Tickets, $2. Half Tickets, $1. 27 Tickets, $50. 55 Tickets, $100.

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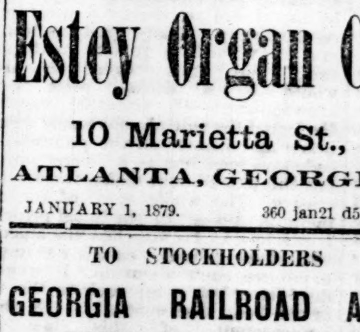

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59 apr6 d2taw3m tues thur

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203 apr12 d1y sat tues thur

Notice to Debtors and Creditors.

GEORGIA FULTON COUNTY.—ALL PERsons indebted to the estate of Henry Irby, late of said county, deceased, are required to make payment, and those having demands against the same will present them in terms of the law. April 9th, 1879. R. B. HICKS, Administrator.

183 apr10d1aw6w thur

Notice to Debtors and Creditors.

ALL PERSONS HAVING DEMANDS against the estate of Matilda C. Beasley, late of Fulton county, Georgia, deceased, will present them to me, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment. Atlanta, March 11th, 1879.

ANDERSON M. PARKER, Administrator, at Judge Collier's office.

219 mar13 d1aw6w thur

ROUNDABOUT IN GEORGIA.

—A party of gentlemen caught six hundreds pounds of fish in one of the mill-ponds of Webster county recently.

—The Republican says that Mr. H. A. Simms, of Sumter county, has killed over five hundred rabbits this season.

—Albany News: The people of southwest Georgia had a slight taste of a no-railroad system last week while the railroads were under water, and everybody deeply sympathized with the railroads. You couldn't find an enemy along the line, but all longed for the good time to come when the trains would roll along regularly. Many people are in the habit of a too frequent abuse of these useful auxiliaries to progress, civilization and life itself; and the custom should cease. People should always remember that were it not for these great corporations our section would be almost a howling wilderness. Hold up, and protect and encourage the railroads.

—Oglethorpe Echo: Our public school system is a farce, and is of no earthly benefit to the poorer classes, who are not able to pay the larger part of their children's tuition. Let the money thus appropriated go to pay the entire tuition of the pupil so long as it lasts, and let it be known that for a certain length of time, if but three days, tuition is entirely free to every child. Under the present system this appropriation is of no practical benefit to any one except the teachers, to whom it is a kind of perquisite. Either let an entire change be made in the system or allow the money thus wasted to go toward paying off the state debt.

—The Americus Republican says that Sumter county, by showing of the last presentments of the grand jury, is now out of debt, with a cash balance in the treasury of $1,000.23. There are but few counties in the state with such a showing; and with the city of Americus, with about $4,000 in her treasury, it presents the best place in the south to persons wanting homes. About 40,000 people can now find pleasant places to build, rear families, and live happily in the neighborhood of Americus. The soil is good, climate as healthy as any under the sun, and everything else considered, the very best place to live in that can be found.

—Bill Arp's attack upon the person who compiles this column is uncalled for and unjustifiable. We can prove by Uncle Tom Hardeman, by Colonel Jones, and by Mr. Frank Smith, of Bartow county, that he wasn't sick a minute while he was in Macon; that he flirted and pirouted among the girls like a roan mule in a peafield; that he called Frank Smith, "cousin Frank;" and that he wanted to "rastle" with Jack Slappey for the beer. Finally, we can prove by Colonel Ben. Lockett, of Albany, that he took a twilight ride to the fair grounds with some young ladies—and we can prove by Congressman Blount that he boasted of his conquests after he got on the train, and exhibited four photographs and a lock of hair that were not in his possession when he went down. We regret the necessity of exposing this gay deceiver, but a sense of duty compels us to once more assert that while his family were under the impression that he was in the agonies of rheumatism, he was really hopping around with the fair sex like a bantam rooster in a pan of hot ashes. We have letters to substantiate what we say—or if we haven't, it is an easy matter to sit down and write them.

—Central Georgia Weekly: About two years ago, and also last summer, some 10,000 eggs and young fry shads were placed in the Ocmulgee river at and about Macon with a view of restocking the stream that in former years contained this fish by the myriads. The effort in this direction has proven very successful, as a considerable number of young shad can now be seen sporting in the water, more particularly, a short distance above the cemetery. Fishermen are daily taking them in out the wet and selling them in the city. Considering the fact that shad were placed in the river for restocking it, this wholesale fishing for shad should be prevented during their spawning. The catching of shad in the Ocmulgee for the next two years, at least, should be made an offense heavily punishable. Let them run the stream at will for that space of time and the river will become full of this delicious fish, and be of that quantity and cheapness remembered forty years ago by the older inhabitants, when shad then sold on the streets of Macon at five and ten cents apiece. From reports given us we should judge that several thousand must have run up the stream this season, and if the catching of them is prevented for a sufficiently definite period, shad will shortly be as plentiful in this course of the river as at its mouth. We trust the necessary legislative action will be taken at the earliest moment possible. Prompt action will insure vast benefit.

WHITE AND BLACK.

The Result of the Mass Convention in Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, May 7.—The Mississippi valley labor convention reassembled yesterday morning with increased attendance. The committee on resolutions submitted the following report:

Mr. President: Your committee on resolutions beg leave respectfully to report that they have inquired into the causes which have given rise to the present exodus of our colored population, as far as possible within the time allowed, and while these causes are difficult to ascertain, owing to exceptional cases of all kinds being brought to their attention, they believe the following to include those which may be considered proximate: The low price of cotton and a partial failure of the crop of the last year; the irrational system of planting adopted in some sections, whereby labor was deprived of the intelligence to direct, and the presence of economy to make it profitable; a vicious system of credit fostered by laws permitting laborers and tenants to mortgage their crops before they were grown, or even planted; apprehensions on the part of many of the colored people produced by insidious reports circulated among them that their civil and political rights are endangered, or likely to be; hurtful and false rumors, diligently disseminated, that by emigration to Kansas the colored people would obtain land, mules and money from the government without cost to themselves, and become independent farmers; many retail country store-keepers engaging in the business of selling whisky to laborers and tenants whereby their morals have been corrupted, their labor rendered insufficient and the pleasant relations between them and their landlords and employers destroyed. It is a matter of astonishment to your committee that the colored people could be induced to credit the idle stories circulated of a promised land, where their wants could be supplied and their independence secured without exertion on their part. It was owing to the extent of ignorance and credulity to credit them, and yet evidence of an undoubted character was furnished your committee as to this matter. It is one of the factors in the movement which we cannot now forecast. There are in the state of Mississippi some 5,500,000 acres of land belonging to the United States now subject to homestead entries. Any thrifty colored man in the south can pre empt a hundred and sixty acres of this land at the moderate cost of $18. Land in Kansas cannot be acquired for less. In no part of the civilized world can unskilled labor secure a larger return by honest toil than among us. But idleness, accompanied by extravagance, produces suffering and want here as elsewhere. Your committee believe that the legislation of our state should be shaped so as to foster habits of industry among the colored people; elevate the standard of social morals, improve and preserve our common school system. Diverse views have been expressed by parties equally desirous of reaching some conclusion, viz: to ascertain the grievances and apply, as far as can be done, a proper redress, but this could only be done with a full knowledge of all the facts; that errors have been committed by whites and blacks alike, as each in turn have controlled the government of states here represented, may be safely admitted. Disregarding the past and burying its dead with it; standing upon the living present and looking hopefully to the future which is before us, your committee think that their duty is accomplished when they have adopted and reported these resolutions:

Resolved, That the interests of planters, laborers, landlords and tenants are identical; that they must prosper and suffer together; that it is the duty of the planters and landlords of the states here represented to devise and adopt some contract system with laborers and tenants by which both parties will receive the full benefit of their labor, governed by intelligence and economy.

Resolved, That this convention does affirm that the colored race has been placed by the constitutions and laws of the states here represented on a plane of absolute equality with the white race, and does declare that the colored race shall be accorded practical enjoyment of all rights, civil and political, guaranteed by said constitutions and laws.

Resolved, That to this end the members of this convention pledge themselves to use whatever power and influence they possess to protect the colored race against all dangers in respect to a fair expression of their will at the polls, which they apprehend may result from frauds, intimidation or bulldozing on the part of the whites, and as there can be no liberty of action without the freedom of thought, we demand that all elections shall be free and fair; that no repressive measures shall be employed by the colored people to deprive their own race in part of the fullest freedom in the exercise of the highest right of citizenship.

Resolved, That the unrestricted credit system pervading in the states here represented, based upon liens or mortgages on stocks and crops to be grown in the future, followed by short crops, has provoked distrust and created unrest, disturbed the entire laboring population and all laws authorizing liens on crops for advances, constituted of articles other than those of prime necessity at moderate profits, whether such advances are made by landlord, planter or merchant, should be discountenanced and repealed.

Resolved, That this convention call upon the colored people here present to contradict the false reports circulated among and impressed upon the more ignorant and credulous, and to instruct them that no land, mules or money await them in Kansas or elsewhere without labor and price, and report to the civil authorities all persons disseminating such reports.

Resolved, That it is the constitutional right of the colored people to emigrate where they please, to whatever state they may select for a residence, but this convention urges them to proceed in their movements towards immigration as reasonable human beings, providing in advance by economy and means for transportation and settlement, sustaining their reputation for honesty and fair dealing, by preserving intact the completion of contracts for labor or leasing, which have already been made. If, when they have done this, and they still desire to leave, all obstacles to their departure will be removed and all practicable assistance will be afforded them. Their places will be supplied by other contented labor.

Your committee believe that if the views expressed in the foregoing resolutions are practically carried out by the people of both races in good faith, the disquiet of our people will subside. We appeal to the people of both races in the states here represented to aid us in carrying these resolutions into effect, and to report to the authorities all violations of laws and all interference with private rights.

At the conclusion of the reading of the resolutions ex-Governor Foote offered a resolution authorizing the president of the convention and two persons to be associated with him to act as a committee to carry out the objects sought to be attained by the convention and making provision for local committees comprised of the various counties and parishes, whose duty it shall be to watch over the rights and interests intended by this plan of protection to be guarded, and to take charge of such grievances brought to their knowledge, and as far as may lie in their power, make redress for the same, and to adopt such legal and proper expedients as they may judge necessary for the future prevention of grievances of a like nature. The introduction of these resolutions, which were interspered with remarks by Governor Foote to the effect that other causes than those named in the resolutions introduced by the committee existed, and which was the prime cause of the present exodus, caused quite a commotion. After remarks by several other gentlemen, the convention adjourned sine die.

TOLD BY DR. FULLER

And Answered by Hon. B. H. Hill—The Monumental Lie of the Century Refuted.

Lewis County, New York Democrat.

The following communication was recently received by a citizen of this place from the Hon. Benj. H. Hill, United States senator from Georgia, in answer to a letter of inquiry addressed to him, asking for information concerning Rev. E. Q. Fuller, some of whose statements, made in his address before the Northern New York conference at Lowville recently, were considered of sufficient importance to demand enquiry. Senator Hill is a well-known member of the M. E. church of Atlanta, Ga., the home of Dr. Fuller. The letter will explain itself:

UNITED STATES SENATE CHAMBER, Washington, April 24, 1879. Dear Sir—Your letter of the 11th inst., was received several days ago. I have delayed this answer waiting for some information concerning the man Fuller. I do not know him personally. He is, I learn, the editor of a paper published in Atlanta, Ga., called the Methodist Advocate. The paper has but little circulation in the south; its object seems to be to make money by a system of mendacious pandering to the lowest sectional passions.

You say that this man addressed the northern N. Y. M. E. conference on the afternoon of the 10th inst., on the condition of the south and freedmen, in which he said that "in none of the accounts of negro outrages which we read in the newspapers, are the negroes the aggressors, but in every instance the whites; and that every account we read of the outrages on the negroes is the truth, only it is a hundred times worse than represented." You report him as further saying that "after the last presidential election a negro was missing from the vicinity in which he lived, and that he (Fuller) with two others were deputed to drag a pond in the neighborhood, in the search, and that in this pond they found the bodies of sixteen murdered men—fourteen negroes and two whites, etc."

There is not one word of truth in these statements. They are miserable slanders, entirely manufactured for a wicked and nefarious purpose. The object of this man (whose name is, I believe, Rev. E. Q. Fuller, D. D.) is to excite the passions of the good people in the north in order to get money out of them. His calling is far worse than that of a highway robber, and much less manly and truthful.

How long will good people in the north allow such criminal hypocrites to play upon their feelings by such manufactured outrages, in order to get their money?

Such men are doing more to bring discredit on the church, and peril on the country and disgrace on our civilization, than all the professional rogues and burglars in the union.

For years philanthropic people in the north have been bled by these bad men. Abuse and slander of the southern people is the professional avocation which thousands are following for a living; and that so many good and intelligent people should continue to become their deluded victims, is one of the most remarkable features of these degenerate times.

It does seem that clerical hypocrites, political demagogues and famished carpet-baggers, are now engaged in a concerted conspiracy to revive and increase sectional animosities; and the pulpit, the senate chamber, the public press and the fireside are all vigorously used to promote the wicked work.

To what extent they will succeed will depend altogether upon the extent to which the northern people are willing to be deceived. If the stories of such creatures as this man Fuller are true, the southern people ought to be outlawed as barbarians. If they are not true, then such men as Fuller ought to be outlawed from the church, from the state, and from all decent society, as vile hypocrites seeking to filch a living from honest but deluded people. If our northern fellow-citizens could ascertain the real truth on this issue we should at once have a country far more peaceful and prosperous, and a church far more righteous and holy.

Surely all good and honest men ought to be willing to ascertain the real truth or falsehood of this man Fuller's statements. Why could not the people whom he addressed appoint reliable persons to go to Georgia and require this man to point out the pond he dragged, and show the graves of the sixteen dead bodies he says were recovered?

Such a statement is capable of absolute proof, if true; and if false, the northern people ought to adopt measures to protect themselves from their repetition. Yours very truly,

BENJAMIN H. HILL.

Crockery, Glassware, Lamps, Etc., Etc

CORNER LINE AND PRYOR STREETS, ATLANTA.

Messrs. McBride & Co., stand at the head of the list not only in Atlanta, and Georgia, but in the whole south. Hundreds of the very best, prompt cash paying merchants in the south say that it is second to none north or south. At this house country merchants can buy every article squarely on its own merits. Every article is marked at the lowest cash price, and as nearly as possible this price is adhered to. No effort is made to work off hard and miserable stock by offering staple articles below cost as baits. Adhering strictly to these sound and just business principles, the trade of the house has continually increased, until it stands in the very front rank. They import largely from England, Germany, and France, and buy direct from the manufacturers in this country. In variety and extent, their stock is not equalled in the south. They offer to the trade only staple fast selling goods, and have so arranged, in every instance to sell strictly at manufacturer's prices.

It is impossible to enumerate the many staple articles they keep. If merchants want any grade of crockery, china, lamps, or glassware; if they want stamped ware, wooden ware, Seth Thomas clocks, ice cream freezers, fruit jars, Rogers & Son's cutlery, balloon fly traps, fly fans, water coolers, water filterers, show cases, silver plated spoons, forks, and casters, they can rely with certainty on getting goods strictly at manufacturers' prices from McBride & Co.

Carpets and Upholstery.

Messrs. Lathrop & Fain opened their house, 46 Whitehall street, for business last September, and while they have been very quiet and unassuming, still the record speaks for them. Among other beautiful residences furnished by them, we mention that of Mr. W. R. Hill, that of Mr. R. F. Maddox, also that of Mr. W. B. Cox. They also recently did the first work for the beautiful residence of Major L. Mims.

Their window-draping, and upholstery and stocks are in excellent taste, and there is no house, however sumptuous in its appointments or plain and simple in its decorations, that cannot be satisfactorily furnished from this store in a manner to gratify the tastes of its most or least exacting owner.

Wicked for Clergymen.

"I believe it to be all wrong and even wicked for clergymen or other public men to be led into giving testimonials to quack doctors or vile stuffs called medicines, but when a really meritorious article is made up of common valuable remedies known to all, and that all physicians use and trust in daily, we should freely commend it. I therefore cheerfully and heartily commend Hop Bitters for the good they have done me and my friends, firmly believing they have no equal for family use. I will not be without them." Rev. ——, Washington, D.C.

Rheumatism—This dreadful torment, the doctors tell us, is in the blood, and knowing this to be true, we advise every sufferer to try a bottle of Durang's Rheumatic Remedy. It is taken internally and will positively cure the worst case in the shortest time. Sold by every druggist in Atlanta.

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THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Important Action in Regard to National Sanitation.

The national board of health convened early yesterday morning, President Cabell's gavel rapping to order at 9½ o'clock sharp. There were present in the senate chamber, besides the members of the board, the sanitary council of the Mississippi valley and representatives of many of the state boards of health that had been invited to this conference. Before the order of business was taken up, Dr. Rauch, secretary of the sanitary council of the Mississippi valley, requested to be permitted to report to the board a series of propositions concerning river transportation, which had been adopted by the council on the preceding evening. (A copy of these propositions was printed in yesterday's CONSTITUTION.) These propositions gave rise to an extensive and somewhat rambling discussion.

Dr. Vanderpoel opened the debate. He said that the difficulties to be overcome by inland quarantine were much greater that those to be surmounted by foreign quarantine. These propositions met with his hearty concurrence and were calculated to produce the desired results. They established the sanitary condition of a vessel at the point of departure and kept up a system of inspection as she passed up the river. Sanitary provisions must be more constant and continual for river than for ocean steamers. He would suggest that at inspection stations, both the hospital and officer's quarters should be tents and not constructed of boards; they could then be easily shifted from place to place; another important advantage would be their reduction of expense.

Dr. Pinckney Thompson suggested that before the board of health adopts these propositions they should settle at what point up the river the inspection of a vessel should be stopped. Inspection stations should be well up the river. The John D. Porter was inspected at Cairo last. If she had been inspected above that city she would never have reached Gallipolis.

A discussion of the John D. Porter case resulted in turning the debate into another channel—the one in which yesterday's discussion ran. Dr. White, of New Orleans, said that the hold of a barge was often infected, yet no one aboard would contract the fever; but as soon as unacclimated men at wharfs entered her they fell sick of the disease.

Dr. Vanderpoel said that even when a vessel from an infected port showed a clean bill of health all the way up the river, she should at her destination be obliged to unload aside from the wharf, and have her hold well cleansed.

Dr. White made a few suggestions in regard to bills of health. He said that when a report reaches an up-river town that there is fever in New Orleans the impression immediately became universal in said town that New Orleans was a nest of disease; while the facts of the case are that fever usually breaks out in one spot and people within one square from it are safe. The levee may not become infected for some time. Now, though the fever were in New Orleans, if the captain could state in his bill of health that no fever had been within a mile of his vessel she should be considered safe.

Dr. Jones asked if cargoes should not be disinfected before they were delivered to the consignees. He thought that it would be well to specify in these propositions what disposition should be made of cargoes at their destination.

Dr. A. N. Bell now seized an opportunity to say a word against some suggestions that had been casually made in one of the speeches of the debate about whitewashing as a preventative of yellow fever. If lime must be used, use it unslaked. In measures against yellow fever, dead lime should be done away with as well as all other dead matter.

This remark turned the debate upon the subject of disinfectants, and several gentlemen expressed a belief that dry steam was the most potent of disinfectants. One speaker remarked that only a temperature of 250 degrees would destroy germs of yellow fever.

Dr. Plunkett, president of the sanitary council of the Mississippi valley, said the idea was general in the Mississippi valley that the "Plymouth" had been frozen out, and that cold would exterminate germs of the yellow fever. It would pacify the public mind if the question of cold as a disinfectant was settled.

Dr. Turner replied that the inspection of the Plymouth was made by breaking up her decks, cleansing and freezing her, but temperature was not noted by medical officers; the lowest recorded temperature was 7° centigrade. Yet a case originated on her in March last on the starboard side of the vessel, and quite recently a case has occurred in a corresponding quarter of vessel on the opposite side. It is probable that the water was frozen in the bilges and thawed out by steam.

Dr Rauch suggested that if the medical officer of a vessel was responsible for her condition instead of the captain the fever would be prevented. Thought it was important that the board should take some action towards instituting the change.

Dr. Guion, of the United States navy, said Dr. Rauch was right. The medical officer of a vessel could only make suggestions. The captain is responsible for the sanitary condition of the ship and even puts men on the sick list.

Dr. Plunkett here insisted on an answer to his question, whether or not the Plymouth had been frozen out?

Dr. Guion replied that she probably had, though he could not answer until an official report has been made.

The debate was now turned back upon the propositions by a question whether they were intended to be applicable during an epidemic or as a preventive.

Dr. Rauch replied that they were intended to be enforced at all times.

Dr. Blaine closed the debate upon the propositions by remarking that it was not safe to depend upon the condition of passengers and crew at the time a vessel arrives at her destination. In 1862 a vessel put in at Brunswick from Havana. She had aboard 17 men, excluding officers, and no man sick. Yet all vessels that lay around her in port became infected, but during all this time none aboard the fatal ship were taken sick. The reason was that the crew was made up from convalescent persons from the hospital in Havana. He understood that vessels are in the habit of taking ballast from a mound in the rear of the yellow fever hospital in Havana. In the face of these facts it seems impossible to prevent carrying germs up the Mississippi unless some means are taken to disinfect passengers, cargoes and crews.

The next subject of discussion was now announced by President Cabell.

II. Railroads—(a) Sanitary condition of depots and stations. (b) Quarantine stations on railroads, their position and organization; specify for passenger trains, sleeping cars, car construction, freight trains, construction trains. (c) Mails. (d) Expressage.

Dr. Kedzie offered on this subject the following resolution:

The depots and stations of railroads and their surroundings shall be kept in a sanitary condition, free from all stagnant water and decomposing organic matter; the local railroad agent or official shall daily inspect the water closets, and shall cause the floor, seats and urinals of such water closets to be kept clean; he shall cause the vaults to be emptied at least every three months, and from the 1st of May to the 1st of November, he shall cause the privy vaults to be disinfected every week by pouring into every vault a solution of twenty to fifty pounds of sulphate of iron or sulphate of zinc, or ten to fifteen pounds of chloride of lime.

Doctor Kedzie said that fever often germinated in the north from causes that the resolution does away with. Germs of disease from decomposition are carried into the air and then through the air to quite a distance. Cholera propagated in the same way.

Dr. Howard spoke of the importance of railway travel in yellow fever question. On his way to the fever district last summer, he entered a sleeper, in company with other persons, in which he was positively assured there had been no fever. Soon afterwards learned that there had been dozens of cases aboard the car. When they arrived in Mississippi a man in the car was attacked with the fever. They bundled him up in the fever-infected blankets of the car and put him in a fever-infected berth. The engineer was soon attacked and treated in the same way. Soon afterwards a lady in the car showed unmistakable symptoms of the disease: she also was cared for in the same manner. This car, at their destination, was immediately sent back on a trip to Cincinnati. The doctor cited other instances of similar scenes from his own experience.

Dr. Kedzie here offered a resolution entitled, "ventilation of cars," as follows:

All railroad cars should at all times be well ventilated; the freight cars when loaded should have barred doors to prevent the free entrance of air at all times whether moving on the track or placed upon the sidings; the passenger and sleeping cars should be provided with automatic ventilators, so as to secure a rapid change of air in the cars at all times.

The upholstering of all passenger and sleeping cars, including the cushions of seats and mattresses of sleepers, shall at least twice a week, and in the open air as far as possible, be thoroughly whipped and brushed, and the blankets and curtains of sleepers shall be whipped and sunned thrice weekly.

In case of infection of a car or sleeper, the bedding, mattresses, and all the upholstering shall be thoroughly disinfected before permitted to be again used.

Mr. Cobb, of Pensacola, cited cases that had been introduced by railroads.

Dr. Rauch said there was no doubt that cars could be sent from New Orleans to Chicago without danger, but doubted about points further south.

After a short discussion as to whether fever could be conveyed to a town save by direct communication with an infected town the following important resolution was presented by Mr. Cobb, mayor of Pensacola:

Whereas, The National board of health has been constituted for the purpose of investigating relating to the public health and particularly in epidemic diseases as to the best course to be pursued, which must be, in some degree, a matter of experiment in ports north of Cape Hatteras:

Resolved, That we recommend the petition of the delegates from the second oldest city in the union be granted and that the National board of health take immediate charge and control of maratime at the port of Pensacola in the event of the failure of congress to provide means, and also to empower the national board to take charge of quarantine when called upon by the municipalities.

We respectfully ask that the navy department be empowered to take charge of quarantine at that port rather than the marine hospital service of the United State.

S. C. COBB,
Mayor of Pensacola.
GEO. H. O'NEAL,
President of the board of health.

The board adjourned until after the address of Dr. Billings before the medical convention.

Reassembling at 12 o'clock, Dr. Wright, of Chattanooga, resumed the discussion with thoughts suggested by experience in his own city.

Dr. White, of Milwaukee, made an interesting speech citing rigorous measures which he, as health officer of Milwaukee, had instituted against the introduction of diseases.

Mr. Cobb advocated the institution of some system of ventilating freight cars.

The next subject of discussion was announced to be, "System of notification of occurrence of first cases of dangerous diseases, especially yellow fever. When is it proper to say yellow fever is epidemic in a town?"

Deciding that this question had already been settled by state and local authorities, the board adjourned to meet in conjunction with the sanitary council of Mississippi valley at the Kimball house, at 8 o'clock.

The Sanitary Council.

The sanitary council of the Mississippi valley met at 8½ o'clock last night at the Kimball. Besides a full attendance of the national board of health there were present of the sanitary council the following members:

R. C. Kedzie, M.D., president state board of health, Michigan.
John H. Rauch, M.D., member state board of health, Illinois.
Pinckney Thompson, president state board of health, Kentucky.
R. C. Thomas, M.D., member state board of health, Kentucky.
Samuel Chopin, M.D., president state board of health, Louisiana.
J. D. Plunkett, M.D., president state board of health, Tennessee.
Wm. M. Clark, M.D., secretary state board of health, Tennessee.
R. B. Maury, M.D., member state board of health, Tennessee.
Mr. John Johnson, member state board of health, Tennessee.
J. M. Taylor, M.D., member state board of health, Mississippi.
General Cyrus Bussey, New Orleans, auxiliary sanitary association.
D. C. Holliday, M.D., New Orleans, auxiliary sanitary association.
Mr. E. D. Fenner, New Orleans, auxiliary sanitary association.
Colonel C. G. Fisher, New Orleans, auxiliary sanitary association.
Greensville Dowell, M.D., Galveston board of health, Texas.
F. N. Buck, M.D., municipal board of health, Helena, Arkansas.
G. B. Thornton, M.D., president Memphis board of health.
S. H. Collins, M.D., secretary Memphis board of health.
E. L. Griffin, M.D., president Wisconsin state board of health.
J. T. Reeve, M.D., secretary Wisconsin state board of health.
Solon Marks, M.D., member Wisconsin state board of health.
G. B. Walker, M.D., president Evansville board of health.
H. G. Jones, M.D., health officer of Evansville and secretary board of health.
O. W. Wight, health officer of Milwaukee.
E. M. Wight, M.D., member state board health, Tennessee.
E. P. Sale, M.D., of state board of health, Mississippi.
O. S. Inglehart, M.D., president state board of health, Vicksburg.
D. H. Duggan, M.D., J. A. Dibbill, jr., M.D.; Edward Cross, M.D., Little Rock, Arkansas.
George Homan, M.D., health department, St. Louis.
Dr. Sloan, Kansas City.

Their was also present R. A. Cleeman, M.D., Philadelphia board of health; Doctor Folsom, secretary state board of health, Massachusetts; Doctor Guion, United States navy; S. C. Cobb, mayor of Pensacola; W. H. Hope, health officer, Fernandina; Dr. E. Lloyd Howard, president state board of health, Maryland.

Dr. J. D. Plunkett, president, called the meeting to order.

The committee which had been appointed to draft propositions concerning sanitary measures along railroads reported through their chairman, Dr. Kedzie. The propositions were voted upon in the following order:

(a) Sanitary condition of depots, stations, round-houses, car-shops, grounds, etc.

At all seasons of the year the depots and surroundings shall be kept in a sanitary condition, the grounds well drained and free from stagnant water and decomposing organic matter; the water-closets shall be daily inspected by the local railroad agent or official who shall cause the floor, seats, and urinals to be kept clean and free from all offensive odor; the vaults shall be emptied so often as to prevent any large accumulation of excremental matter, and shall be disinfected every week by pouring into the vault a saturated solution of the sulphates or chlorides of iron or zinc in sufficient quantity to remove all offensive odors.

The proposition was adopted with little debate.

(b) Quarantine stations on railroads.

Whenever a railroad train departs from an infected station no person with fever shall be allowed to take passage on such trains. The baggage from such infected station shall be thoroughly disinfected before leaving such railroad station. At a point not less than five nor more than seventy-five miles from the point of departure from an infected place there shall be an entire transfer of passengers and baggage to another train of cars, which train shall never enter an infected district; this transfer shall be made under the supervision of a medical officer; no person with fever shall be allowed to proceed on this train, but shall return to the point of departure, or be treated in hospital at the place of transfer.

No sleeping-car shall be allowed to remain in an infected town, nor shall any sleeping-car approach nearer an infected place than this point of transfer. Any passenger-car leaving an infected place shall be thoroughly ventilated during its passage to the place of transfer, by having not less than one-half of the windows of the cars open during such passage.

The upholstered seats of passenger and sleeping cars, and the mattresses and pillows of sleeping cars, shall be thoroughly whipped or beaten (in the open air so far as practicable), and brushed free from all dust, and thoroughly aired and sunned at the end of each trip: the blankets and curtains of all sleeping cars shall also be beaten and aired in the same way. The cars which carry freight without breaking bulk, may pass without transfer, if the freight cars are ventilated in such way that a constant current of air passes through the whole length of the car during transit. Way freight shall be transferred at a point not exceeding 50 miles from the point of departure, and the cars from which such freight has been transferred shall not proceed further on the road, but shall be returned to the city.

After considerable debate upon the principal points of the proposition, it was unanimously adopted.

The next proposition was at first presented by the committee in the form of an unanswered question. The sentiment of the council expressed itself on the proposition.

(c) Mails. The mail matter and mail-bags shall be heated to a temperature of 250 degrees Farhenheit, or be otherwise disinfected before they are sent from infected places by railway trains.

The proposition was then adopted. The next proposition presented to the meeting was:

(d) Whenever any case of yellow fever, or sickness suspected to be yellow fever, shall be found in New Orleans, or in any of the gulf ports, the president of the state board of health of Louisiana or the president of the board of health of such gulf port shall at once notify all the members of this sanitary council of the Mississippi valley by letter, giving the date and localities of such sickness. If the disease becomes epidemic, or spreads to such a degree as threatens to become epidemic, full information on all these points shall be given to the members of this council by the state board of health of Louisiana, or president of the board of health of any gulf port.

This, the last of the propositions of the committee, was, after thorough discussion, adopted.

Dr. Wright then proposed the following resolutions.

Resolved, That the secretary be and hereby is instructed to communicate to the national board of health and to all local boards of health in the Mississippi valley a copy of the regulations adopted by this association, with the request that the same be enforced so far as practicable and as existing laws will permit to the end, that uniformity of action may be secured.

Resolved, That the members of this association hereby pledge themselves to use every effort, especially by petitions to congress and state legislatures, to secure necessary enactments when existing laws are not sufficient to enable health boards to carry out the provisions recommended.

Unanimously adopted.

Dr. Kedzie then moved that there be embodied in the series of propositions adopted the following:

During the existence of an epidemic of yellow fever the freight cars, after unloading, shall be thoroughly cleansed by scrubbing and sprinkling with carbolic acid or fumigated and disinfected and then painted.

A vote of thanks was extended to THE CONSTITUTION for their full and accurate reports.

The council then adjourned sine die.

During the session a communication was read by the secretary of the national board of health, stating that that body would adjourn at 10 o'clock this morning.

A TRUTHFUL BALLAD.

Tell me, good Georgian, as from home I stray,
The name of yonder building—built of granite gray?
It is the House of Custom,
Wherein, by grief reduced,
Loud "cusses" deep and loyal,
All from Hotel de Royal,
Are going home to roost.

What of that pillared fabric, hard by a cosy bower
Unto the mind recalling Cecropia's classic hour?
It is the Hall of Bondage,
Where gilt-edge bonds are made,
And from the poor men's taxes
Rich aldermanic salaries
Are ever promptly paid.

What stores are those so lovely, beautiful and gay,
Within those shining portals, night is turned to day?
Those stores and lamps of beauty,
As countless as the stars—
Belong, I say with pleasure,
To that company of power,
Which sells those fine Cigars,
The fragrant Orange Flower.

The Enterprise Cigar Company Depot, 13 Peachtree Street. New Orleans hand-made Cigars for only five cents apiece.

GOOD AND TRUE.

A wife is good and a purse is good,
With a good many greenbacks in it;
And the song is good, in its native wood,
Of the beautiful green-winged linnet.
A glass is good, and a lass is good
And cigars are good in all weather;
The world is good, and the people are good,
And we are all good fellows together.

A good cigar for a nickel is good,
And every good smoker will try one;
Who doubts our word most certainly should
Of the Enterprise Company buy one;
A company good, on a street that's good,
13 Peachtree, (I am not joking),
Be that understood, as it properly should,
And you soon will be pleasantly smoking,
—At the—
Enterprise Cigar Co.,
Depot No. 13 Peachtreet street.

10,000 Hand-made Cigars are open for inspection, and your choice for Five Cents.

SONNET.

ACROSTICALLY ARRANGED.

Can clay, or wood, or leaf of blooming fern,
However tempered with narcotic art,
Allay the frettings of the noble heart,
Like servile hind or rude, unmannered kern,
Long doomed to labor but for slight return?
Egad! nor briar-wood pipe profanes these lips,
Nor premium fern leaves bound with cabbage strips
Given at will to men who seek to learn
Economy. Yet pleasure, sweet and smiling,

Centers like honey on the flowers of love,
In good cigars from pure tobacco wove!
Go, then, with me, and, busy care beguiling,
Ardent in song from Boniel's famous stand,
Roundly applaud the favorite challenge brand,
Sold by the
ENTERPRISE CIGAR COMPANY
No. 13 Peachtree Street.
New Orleans Hand-made Cigars
FOR ONLY FIVE CENTS!

GOOD NEWS!

1879.

When brightly on the Western sky
Appears the evening star,
Men love to try, but fear to buy
A Twenty Cent Cigar.
Good friends, "Live and let live,"
Be happy and hurrah,—
For Five Cents we can give
A Twenty Cent Cigar.

Goods well bought are easy sold,
Cash conquers Credit's car;
Fine Proverbs old, as quickly told
As lighting a Cigar.
Stout hearts of oak are rarely broke,—
Be happy and hurrah,
Pay Five Cents, and smiling, smoke
A Twenty Cent Cigar.

For sale by the Enterprise Cigar Company, No. 13 Peachtree street.

10,000 Cigars are daily open for inspection.

REMEMBER that our Domestic Cigars are all hand made, and your choice for

FIVE CENTS!

RESOLUTION!

20 TO 5.

Council and caucus are courting a SMASH,
And Rings are falling in their own sour MASH,
As woodmen fell the oak and the ASH.

Idolized Fortune's golden WHEEL,
Whirls some to the head and some to the HEEL
And luck glides away like a Gretna EEL,

Guideless bathers beware of the SHARK,
And men in the dark joyfully HARK.
To the tinkling bell of the devil's ARK.

And yet, despite political SCARE,
Official worrie, trouble and CARE,
For five cents have we Cigars that ARE

Really worth 20 which will my FRIEND,
Smoke from thy brow wild thoughts that REND
And bring the evening to a happy END.

FROM THE
ENTERPRISE CIGAR COMPANY!
No. 13 Peachtree Street.
New Orleans all Hand-made Cigars only

FIVE CENTS APIECE!

ORANGE FLOWERS.

The foliage, fruit and flower of the orange tree has been an object of admiration to man for ages.

The golden apples of ancient history were oranges, and from time immemorial the orange blossom has been the maiden's favorite flower for bridal decoration.

In Flora's dictionary the language of the ORANGE tree is "GENEROSITY," and of the ORANGE flower "CHASTITY," hence, in regions of the SOUTH, the generous swain, upon the wedding morn, presents his blushing bride with a wreath of Orange flowers.

Seeking for a name for a new brand of CIGARS, the Enterprise Cigar Company selected that of ORANGE FLOWER, and wisely too, for the cigars thus named are made from pure and undefiled leaf tobacco, by experienced workmen of New Orleans, (the Cigar makers of New Orleans are celebrated the world over for superior work,) and although sold for FIVE CENTS, they really are worth FIFTEEN CENTS apiece.

This popular firm have these, as well as other domestic cigars in all shapes, sizes and colors, and parties desirous of smoking choice New Orleans hand-made Cigars, will do well to call at the Enterprise Cigar Company of New Orleans, No. 13 Peachtree Street, and make selections.

The Gate City National Bank.

We published in our preceding issue the statement of the Atlanta Savings bank of Georgia. It will be seen that this prosperous institution has changed its name and is now a national bank, and is doing business as the Gate City national bank. The president, Mr. Meriwether Hill, is one of the safest and best financiers in the state. The vice-president, Mr. L. J. Hill, who is the active head of the bank, is a young man who has considerable experience in banking, and has managed the affairs of the savings bank very successfully since he has been in it. Captain McCandless, the cashier, has been in banks in our city ever since he was able to do any business, and putting him in the responsible position he now occupies is an honor he deserves. We wish the new bank great success.

FINANCIAL.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, May 7, 1879.

EXCHANGE—
Buying at .... par | Selling ....¼ prem.

BONDS—	
Georgia 6s.........106@108	Atlanta City 8s...106@108
Georgia 7s.........110@112	Atlanta 10s........111@112
Georgia 7s gold..110@112	Augusta City 7s.. 98@100
Georgia 8s.........110@112	Savannah City... 75@ 77
So. Car. valid os 85@ 90	Macon City........ 48@ 52
Western R. R. of	Ga. R. R. 7s.......105@107
Ala. 1st m'tge.109@111	Ga. R. R. 6s.......100@102
Western R. R. of	A. & W. P. R. R..110@112
Ala. 2d m'tge	Central R. R. 7s.109@111
endorsed by Ga	So. West R. R. 7s 100@102
& Cent. R. R...109@111	M. & W. R. R. 7s 100@102
Mon & W P R R	W. & A. R. R. Lessees; 10 per cent
1st mortgage...101@103	income bonds..105@108
Atlanta Water... 98@100	
Atlanta City 7s.. 98@100	
STOCKS—	
Georgia R. R...... 85@ 87	South Wes R. R..105@106
Central R. R...... 74@ 76	Atlanta Str't RR 98@100
A. & W. P. R. R.105@110	

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, May 7.—Noon.—Stocks strong; Money 2½@4. Exchange—long $4.86¾; short $4.88¼. Governments dull. State bonds firm.

NEW YORK, May 7.—Evening.—Money 2@2½. Exchange strong at $4.86@4.87. Governments heavy; new fives 103⅛. State Bonds dull.

Stocks closed active and advancing.

N. Y. Central.........118¾	Chicago & N. W.... 61¾
Erie.....................28⅛	Preferred............ 93
Lake Shore.............74⅛	Rock Island..........132¾
Illinois Central.......86¼	Western Union.......108¾
Pittsburg...............97¼	

Sub-treasury balances:
Coin.............$121,890,710 Currency......$34,406,627

LONDON, May 7.—3.00 p. m.—Consols 98 9-16; 3:45 p. m.—Erie 28¾.

PARIS, May 7—1:00 p. m.—Rentes 113f. 82½c.

COMMERCIAL.

Atlanta Cotton Market.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta May 7, 1879.

Cotton quiet; middlings 11c; low middlings 10⅝c.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LIVERPOOL, May 7.—noon.—Cotton has an advancing tendency; middling uplands 6⅝; middling Orleans 6 15-16; sales 15,000 bales; estimated receipts to-day 9,450; American 8,050; futures opened 1-16@3-32 cheaper; uplands, low middling clause, May delivery 6 15-16, 6 29-32@6⅞; May and June delivery do.: June and July delivery 6 15-16; July and August delivery 7, 6 31-32, 6@15-16; August and September delivery 7@6 31-32; new crop, shipped October and November per sail, 6¾.

LIVERPOOL, May 7.—2:00 p. m.—Middling uplands 6 15-16; middling Orleans 7; sales 15,000 bales; speculation and export 2,000; uplands low middling clause June and July delivery 6 29-32; September and October delivery 7; futures firmer.

LIVERPOOL, May 7.—2:30 p. m.—Uplands low middling clause July and August delivery 6 31-32; August and September delivery 7.

LIVERPOOL, May 7.—5:00 p. m.—Sales today included 12,000 bales American; futures dull; uplands low middling clause June and July delivery 6⅞; July and August delivery 6 15-16; also 6 29-32; August and September delivery 6 31-32; October and November 6¾.

NEW YORK, May 7.—Noon—Cotton easier; sales 658 bales; middling uplands 12⅛; middling Orleans 12⅝; futures steady.

May	12.42	July	12.63
June	12.49	August	12.77

NEW YORK, May 7—Evening.—Cotton easy; sales 469 bales; middling uplands 12⅛; middling Orleans 12⅝; exports to Great Britain 9,929; net receipts to-day 53; gross 745; futures irregular and unsettled, closing steady; sales 158,000.

May	12.33@12.35	September	12.46
June	12.45	October	11.69@11.70
July	12.62@12.63	November	11.31@11.33
August	12.74@12.75	December	11.19@11.20

Consolidated net receipts.......... 2,726

GALVESTON, May 7.—Cotton strong; middlings 11⅝; low middlings 11⅜; good ordinary 11; net receipts 169 bales; gross 164; sales 750; stock 12,665; exports coastwise 858.

NORFOLK, May 7.—Cotton steady; middlings 11⅞; net receipts 218 bales; gross —; stock 9,127; sales 25; exports coastwise 408.

BALTIMORE, May 7.—Cotton firm; middlings 12⅛; low middlings 11⅝; good ordinary 11½; net receipts none; gross 433 bales; sales 1,250; stock 4,490; sales to spinners 250; exports coastwise 35.

BOSTON, May 7.—Cotton firm; middlings 12⅛; low middlings 12½; good ordinary 11¾; net receipts 282 bales; gross —; sales none; stock 5,030.

WILMINGTON, May 7.—Cotton firm; middlings 11½; low middlings 11¼; good ordinary 10⅜; net receipts 3 bales; gross —; sales 10; stock 920.

PHILADELPHIA, May 7.—Cotton firm; middlings 12⅜; low middlings 12¼; good ordinary 11⅞; net receipts none; gross 37 bales; sales to spinners 314; stock 10,002.

SAVANNAH, May 7.—Cotton firm; middlings 12; low middlings 11⅝; good ordinary 11⅜; net receipts 315 bales; gross —; sales 600; stock 11,082.

NEW ORLEANS, May 7.—Cotton active and higher; middlings 11⅞; low middlings 11½; good ordinary 11¼; net receipts 1,452 bales; gross 1,679; sales 7,000; stock 91,006; exports to Great Britain 9,527; coastwise 4,634.

MOBILE, May 7.—Cotton firm; middlings 11¾; low middlings 11½; good ordinary 11¼; net receipts 70 bales; gross —; sales 500; stock 7,032; exports coastwise 324.

MEMPHIS, May 7.—Cotton strong and held higher; middlings 12; net receipts 358 bales; gross 997; sales 2,500; stock 30,533.

AUGUSTA, May 7. Cotton held firm; middlings 11¾; low middlings 11½; good ordinary 11⅜; net receipts 5 bales; sales —; shipments 39.

CHARLESTON, May 7.—Cotton firm; middlings 12; low middlings 11¾; good ordinary 11⅜; net receipts 73 bales; gross —; sales 200; stock 6,788; exports coastwise 379.

Atlanta Produce Market.

EGGS—1 c.
BUTTER—choice 18; common to fair 8@10; dull.
POULTRY—Live Chickens, mixed 22½@25; spring 15@20.
BEESWAX—23a23½.
FEATHERS—new choice mixed 45@50.
DRIED FRUIT—Apples, peeled, 2c; unpeeled 1¾ ℔ lb.

Grocery Market.

WHEAT—$1 00@$1 25.
WHEAT BRAN—$1.10; scarce.
OATS—45@48.
HAY—$1 00; Clover 90.
CORN—65; firm.
MEAL—63@65.
GRITS—$4 25.
PEAS—mixed 60@65; clay 75@80.
POTATOES—Sweet $1.00 per bushel; Irish, new $6.00; old $2.75; good demand.
ONIONS—none.
CABBAGE—Northern, none; Mobile $4.00@$5.50 per crate.
MOLASSES—25.
SYRUP—New Orleans 35@45.
COFFEE—Rio 12½a16½; old Government Java 25@a29.
SUGAR—Standard A 9¾; white extra C 9; extra C 8½; yellow 7¾a8½; New Orleans 7½@9¾.
FLOUR—Superfine $4 50; extra $5.00; family $5.75; extra family $6 00; fancy $6.50@$6.75.
BACON—Clear sides 6½; sugar-cured hams 9@9½.
BULK MEATS—Clear rib sides 5½; clear sides 6.
LARD—Tierces 8¼; buckets 9¼; refined 8.
CREAM CHEESE—10.

Vegetable Market—Retail Prices.

Potatoes—Sweet 30@35c. per peck; Irish new 15c quart; Beets 20c per bunch; Turnips 5c per bunch; Asparagus 10c. per bunch; Raddish 5c. per bunch; Carrots 10c. per bunch; Onions 5c. per bunch; Lettuce Cabbage 5c. per head; Peas—green 5c. per quart; Beans 10c per quart; Cabbage 15@20c; Cucumbers 20@35c per dozen.

Live Stock Market.

Sheep 3@3¼; common cattle 1⅝@2⅛; good cattle 2¼@3; choice cattle 3⅛@4½; extra cattle none; North Georgia cattle 1¾@2⅛.

Miscellaneous.

SALT—Virginia $1 40; Liverpool $1 05.
LIME—$1 00a$1 25.
NAILS—$2 35.
LEATHER—Hemlock sole 20a25; white oak 30@35; Georgia upper 28a40; lining skins 4 00a$9.00 ℔ doz.
HIDES—10a11.
BAGGING—Jute 2 lbs 13; 1¾ lbs 12⅛.
IRON TIES—℔ bundle 2 25; P. C. 1 65.
POWDER—Blasting 3 00a3 50; rifle 6 40.
SHOT—Drop 1 65; buck 1 90.

Tobacco.

Since a settlement of the tax question, and a continual advance in leaf tobacco prices are very firm with an upward tendency; stock ample and trade active. Unreliable common grades 30@33c; reliable do. 34@37c; medium 38@45c; extra medium 45@55c; fine 11 and 12-inch 55@65; extra fine and fancy 75@95c; Brown's extra 85c; natural leaf 95c; Calhoun $1.15; Cook's extra fig 80c; Cook's extra Leatherwood 90c; shell road 52c; fine cut in pails 60@75c. Smoking tobacco—Blackwell's Durham, assorted, 55c; other brands and grades 40@50c. Lorillard's snuff, in jars, 65c; Lorillard's snuff, 2-oz. packages, $12.00 per gross.

Fruits and Confectionaries.

FRUITS—Lemons, Malaga $4.25 ℔ box; Apples, northern $4.50; Oranges, Florida $2.50@$3.50 ℔ 100; Messino $1.00 box; Cocoanuts 5; Raisins $2 25a2 50; ½ box $1 50; ¼ box 75c; Currants 7¼a8; Citron 20a25; Figs 13@14c; Almonds 20@22c; Pecans 7½; Brazils 7½@8; Filberts 12½@15c; Walnuts 17½.

Dry Goods.

Ticking 6a20; stripes 8; osnaburgs 8¾a9½; cambrics 5a5½; prints 4½a5½; brown sheetings 7; brown shirtings 6; bleached sheetings 6a11; bleached shirtings 4a8; checks 8a11½; yarns 85.

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, Etc.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, May 7.—Flour more active; southern steady; common to fair extra $5.00@$5.60; good to choice do. $5.65@$6.75. Wheat irregular and unsettled, opening a shade easier for spring and steady for winter red and white; 1½ better for amber closing firmer for all kinds with a good export demand; ungraded winter red $1.06@$1.16¼; No. 2 do. $1.16@$1.16¼. Corn ½ better; supply light; ungraded 43¼@45; No. 3 44½@44¾. Oats ¼@½c better but rather quiet. No. 3 white 34: No. 2 34½@44½; do. white and mixed western 35½@35¼. Molasses in moderate request and unchanged. Rice in fair demand and steady. Petroleum dull and heavy. Rosin dull at $1.32½@$1.37½. Turpentine firm. Pork higher, strong and very quiet; new family mess $10.50. Beef unchanged. Lard higher and more active, closing strong; prime steam 6.27½@6.30. Whisky lower. Freights firmer.

LOUISVILLE, May 7.—Flour quiet and unchanged; extra $3.00@$3.25; do. family $3.75@$4.00; A No. 1 $4.50@$4.75; fancy $5.00@$5.50. Wheat firm; red and amber $1.03. Corn in fair demand and firm; white 39; mixed 37½. Oats quiet but steady; white 29; mixed 28½. Pork firm at $10.00. Lard easier; choice leaf tierce 7⅞; do. keg 8¼. Bulk Meats steady; shoulders 3½@3⅝; clear ribs 4.70; clear sides 4.90. Bacon firm; shoulders 4.00; clear rib sides 5⅛; clear sides 5⅜. Sugar-cured Hams 8½@9½. Whisky steady and in fair demand at $1.01.

CINCINNATI, May 7.—Flour firmer; family $4.55@$5.50. Wheat steady and in fair demand; red and white $1.00@$1.06. Corn quiet at 37@38. Oats quiet at 28½@31½. Pork nominally unchanged. Lard higher; current make 5.95 bid; 6.00 asked. Bulk Meats firmer; shoulders held at 3.50; short rib 4.40 bid; 4.45 asked cash; sales 4.60 buyers June; short clear 4.60@4.65. Bacon scarce and firm; shoulders 4@4½; clear rib 5@5½; clear sides 5¼@5½. Whisky steady and in fair demand at $1.01. Butter steady and unchanged. Sugar steady and unchanged. Hogs steady but firm; common $2.50@$3.20; light $3.25@$3.50; packing $3.30@$3.55; butchers $3.55@$3.65; receipts 1,283; shipments 420.

CHICAGO, May 7.—Flour in fair demand and firm. Wheat irregular and unsettled; No. 2 Chicago spring 95 cash and May; 95⅛@95½ June; 93¾ July; 93⅝@95 July; No. 3 do. 79@79¾. Corn in good demand and a shade higher; 34 cash; 35⅛ June; 36⅞ July. Oats active and firm; 25½@25⅝ cash; 26¼ June; 26⅝ July. Pork active and firm; $9.50 cash; $9.52½@$9.55 June; $9.62½@$9.65 July. Lard strong; 6.05 cash; 6.07½@6.10 June; 6.12½@6.15 July. Bulk Meats strong and higher. shoulders 3¼; clear rib 4.60; clear sides 4.85. Whisky unchanged. At the close wheat was dull and irregular; 94⅛ asked for May; 95½@95⅝ for June; 93⅞ July. Corn firmer but not quotably higher. Oats in good demand and at full prices. Pork unsettled and lower; $9.50 bid for June; $9.60 for July. Lard active but weak and lower.

ST. LOUIS, May 7.—Flour stronger and in better demand; double extra fall $4.45@$4.55; treble do. $4.60@$4.75; family $4.90@$5.05; choice $5.15@$5.30. Wheat higher and firm; No. 2 red fall 1.05⅛ cash and May; $1.05⅝@$1.05¾ June; 98⅛@98½ July; No. 3 do. $1.02⅛. Corn stronger; No. 2 mixed 33⅜ cash and May; 33⅝@33⅞ June; 34⅝@34⅞ July. Oats firmer; No. 2 27 cash; 26⅞@26⅞ May. Whisky steady at $1.04. Pork higher; jobbing $9.80@$9.85. Lard nominally unchanged.

BALTIMORE, May 7.—Flour low but very firm with an advancing tendency; Howard Street and superfine $3.25@$3.75; extra $4.25@$4.75; family $5.00@$5.75; City Mills superfine $3.25@$3.75; extra $4.25@$4.75; Rio brands $6.00; Patapsco family $6.50. Wheat firm; southern red $1.10@$1.15; amber $1.16@$1.18; No. 2 Pennsylvania red $1.16½; No. 2 western winter red spot $1.14@$1.15½; May $1.14½; June $1.13½@$1.14; July $1.11@$1.11½. Corn, southern firm; western firm; southern white 47@47½; yellow 42½@43.

SCHOFIELD'S ENGINES, ETC.

"Schofield's Portable Steam Engines,"
BUILT BY
SCHOFIELD'S IRON WORKS,
MACON, GEORGIA.
Compact, Simple, Strong, Durable and guaranteed superior to any other.
WE SELL THE
Geiser Grain Separator
With our ENGINES—FOR THRESHING PURPOSES.
WE ALSO SUPPLY
Circular Saw Mills, Grist Mills, Sorgho-Mills, Cotton Presses
And MACHINERY of every description.
WRITE FOR PARTICULARS AND PRICES.
200 apr12 dtf sat tues thur&wem J. S. SCHOFIELD & SON.

HITCHCOCK & WALDEN,
AT
CHICAGO, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS,
AND
ATLANTA, GEORGIA,
No. 110 Whitehall Street.
4 LARGE BOOK HOUSES OF THIS FIRM
Are located at above places, and the ATLANTA BRANCH is still carrying a HEAVY STOCK OF
SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, GOLD PENS,
S. S. Requisites, Reward Cards, Silk Banners,
Black Boards, Blank Books,
S. S. Libraries, Photo and Auto Albums, Diaries, etc.,
And the largest stock of
THEOLOGICAL BOOKS
in the South. We invite the public to examine our stock and see for themselves the BARGAINS. SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, Etc.
Refrigerators, Water Coolers, and Ice-Cream Freezers
FOR EVERYBODY.
WE HAVE THE FINEST ASSORTMENT OF COOKING STOVES, RANGES AND HOUSE furnishing Goods, Slate and Marbleized Iron Mantels, Grates, Lawn Setters, Flower Stands and Vases; Ice-cream Freezers, Water Coolers, Refrigerators, Ice-Boxes, Gas Chandeliers, Pumps, Rubber Hose, Bath Tubs, Marble Slabs, Water Closets, Plumbers, Steam and Gas Fitters Supplies, Tinners' Trimmings and Findings, in fact, anything you want in our line. Our stock must be seen to be appreciated, so come and see us as we are fully determined to keep the
Largest and Best Selected Stock in the State and at Bottom Prices.
Thanking a generous public for their Liberal Patronage and Respectfully ask a continuance of the same. 36 and 38 Peachtree street, ATLANTA, GA.
Agents for Knowles Steam Pump.
221 apr13 2m HUNNICUTT & BELLINGRATH.

SEEDS, HARVEST MACHINERY, ETC.
AT
MARK W. JOHNSON & CO.'S,
Atlanta, Georgia,
GERMAN MILLET, CATTAIL MILLET, HUNGARIAN MILLET, MINNESOTA AMBER CANE Seed, Mammoth Dent and Pennsylvania Gourd Seed Corn. Fresh arrivals. Send to us for Price Lists of HARVESTING MACHINERY, Steam Engines, Syrup Evaporators, Pumps, or anything else in the MACHINERY or SEED LINE. 000 mar27 dtf

CONSUMPTION.
CONSUMPTION

The terror of humanity that yearly carries thousands to an untimely grave, not sparing the young, talented, nor beautiful. Cough, expectoration, spitting of blood, shortness of breath, pains in the breast, quick pulse, loss of flesh, and debility are indications of this most fatal of all diseases which has for centuries defied medical science. Thousands suffer with this disease who have lost all hope of a cure who can be rescued from an early grave by the use of Carbolate of Tar Inhalants.
ASTHMA which makes life so miserable its victims almost wish for death. Minister's SORE THROAT, CATARRHAL DEAFNESS, and BRONCHITIS the advance guard heralding the near approach of consumption. For these and all pulmonary diseases the most thorough, successful and pleasant treatment is
CARBOLATE OF TAR INHALANTS Satisfaction always guaranteed. INHALANTS are more powerful than words can tell or pen express. All Fatal Epidemics are propagated by Inhalation. So potent for evil, it is now made most powerful for good. It does not require ten minutes to demonstrate the value of Carbolate of Tar, the most healing remedial agent known to science. Balsams and cordials of the most healing and soothing properties are so combined with Pine Tree Tar that the mere breathing converts them into a dense smoke or vapor. This is inhaled—taken right to the diseased parts. No heat, no hot water, simply inhaling or breathing it, and you feel its healing power at once. This treatment is endorsed by physicians everywhere, and highly commended by thousands who have used it with perfect satisfaction. "Your methods of treating catarrh and consumption are certainly very effectual. So-called 'hopeless cases' need not despair."—CHAS. HAMILTON CASS, M. D., Louisville, Ky. "I am so well pleased with your Carbolate of Tar Inhalant that I would not part with it at any price."—J. J. BENNINGTON, 3506 Elm St., Phila.
HOME TREATMENT sent to any part of the United States or Canada, to be returned if not satisfactory. As the oils and balsams condense on the air passages and lungs, their capacity is wonderfully enlarged and the hollow chest soon becomes rounded and full. To consumptives beyond the possibility of cure the Inhalants always give great relief, and often cure cases considered hopeless. CATARRH, so very difficult to treat, and so seldom cured by other methods, readily yields to this painless and pleasant remedy. It is remarkable how quickly these ulcerated sensitive membranes are healed by breathing the vapor and forcing it into the diseased cavities of the head and out of the nose. Inhalation is the only method by which this terrible and almost universal disease can be permanently cured. Send for Circular and full particulars. Address
Dr. M. W. CASE, S. W. Cor. Tenth and Arch Sts., Philadelphia.
When writing, please name this paper.
202 aug17 d3tawly thur sat tues&weowkly nxt read mat

PORTABLE ENGINES, GRAIN SEPARATORS, ETC.
THE ECLIPSE PORTABLE ENGINE
AND
The Geiser Self-Regulating Grain Separator,
ARE GUARANTEED
To do more Effective Service in a Wheat Field than any other Outfit in America.
THOMAS CAMP,
Covington, Georgia, General Agent.
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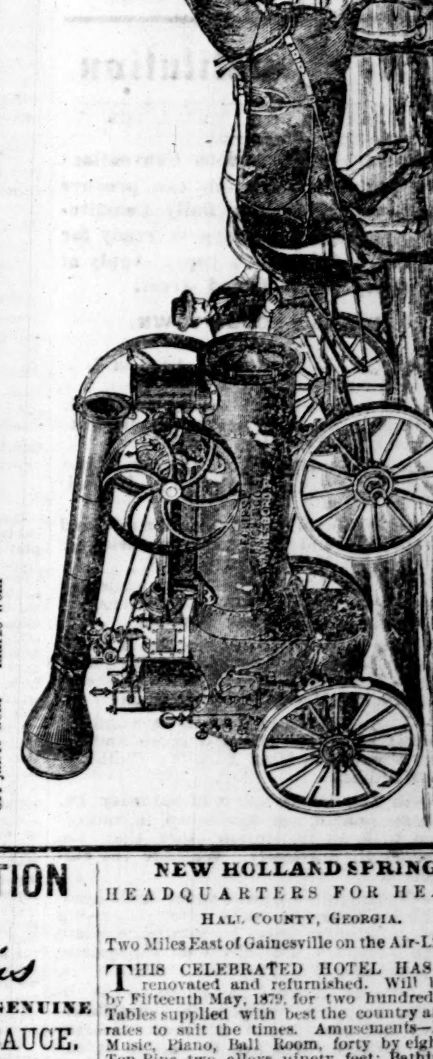
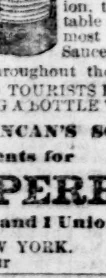


GREAT REDUCTION
IN PRICE.
Lea & Perrins
Signature is on every bottle of the GENUINE
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
It imparts the most delicious taste and zest to
SOUPS,
GRAVIES,
FISH,
HOT & COLD
JOINTS,
GAME, Etc.



EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, to his brother at WORCESTER, May 13, 1851.
"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."
Sold and used throughout the world.
TRAVELERS AND TOURISTS FIND GREAT BENEFIT IN HAVING A BOTTLE WITH THEM.
JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,
Agents for
LEA & PERRINS,
9 College Place, and 1 Union Square,
NEW YORK.
143 apr8 d1awly thur

A Home in the Mountains for Sale.
THE OLD WALBURG PLACE NEAR Clarkesville, six miles from nearest depot on Air-Line Railway, in Habersham county, Georgia. Seven hundred and forty acres land, part creek bottom, under good cultivation. Good Dwelling, Barn, Stables and Servants' Houses, all in good repair. Terms easy. Apply to
ROBT. W. ROBERTSON,
413 apr22 d1m tues thur sat Augusta, Ga.

NEW HOLLAND SPRINGS.
HEADQUARTERS FOR HEALTH
HALL COUNTY, GEORGIA.
Two Miles East of Gainesville on the Air-Line R.R.
THIS CELEBRATED HOTEL HAS BEEN renovated and refurnished. Will be ready by Fifteenth May, 1879, for two hundred guests. Tables supplied with best the country affords at rates to suit the times. Amusements—Band of Music, Piano, Ball Room, forty by eighty feet; Ten Pins, two alleys ninety feet; Bathing Pool, forty by sixty feet, Billiards, Swings, Croquet, Promenades in a natural grove, cool breeze, pleasant nights. Carriages, Hacks and Buggies at call. Waters—Manganese, Carbonic Acid Gas, Lime, Sulphur and Chalybeate, 60°. Cures Skin Eruptions, Syphilis and Chronic Diseases, Dyspepsia, Heart-burn, Dropsy, Typhoid and other Fevers. Restores Health to feeble women and children.
EDW. W HOLLAND, Proprietor.
475a pr26 d4m sat tues thur

O. A. SMITH,
Distiller of Coal Tar,
AND MANUFACTURERS OF
ROOFING MATERIALS,
Felt, Cement & Gravel Roofing,
The Cheapest and Best Roofing in Use.
ASPHALT PAVING,
For Sidewalks, Warehouses, Floors, Basements, and Street Paving.
CRUDE CARBOLIC ACID,
The Cheapest Disinfectant in Use.
15 Forsyth Street, corner Walton Street,
132 feb5 d6m ATLANTA A

OPIUM HABIT CURE By B. M. WOOLLEY, Atlanta, Georgia. Reliable evidence given, and reference to cured patients and physicians. Send for my book on The Habit and its Cure. Free. Office, 33½ WHITEHALL.

COTTON AND WEATHER.

COTTON, middling uplands, closed in Liverpool yesterday at 6 15-16d; in New York at 12¾c; in Atlanta at 11c.

THE Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in Georgia, northeast to northwest winds, stationary or lower temperature, slightly higher pressure, partly cloudy weather, with rain on the coast.

Daily Weather Report.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A.,
KIMBALL HOUSE, May 7, 10:31 P. M.

All observations taken at the same moment of actual time.]

NAME OF STATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humid'y Pr ct*	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	Weather
Atlanta	30.06	60	82	N. E.	Gent	.00	Clear.
Augusta	30.07	67	64	E.	Gent	.00	Cloudy.
Corsicana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Galveston	30.08	71	66	N. E.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Indianola	30.08	73	81	E.	Fresh	.00	Fair.
Key West	30.00	79	74	N.	Fresh	.00	Fair.
Mobile	30.06	64	91	N.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
Montgom'ry	30.08	65	82	N. E.	Gent	.00	Clear.
New Orleans	30.06	67	79	N. E.	Gent	.00	Fair.
Savannah	30.06	64	89	N. E.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.

*100 per cent. being complete saturation.

NOTE.—FORCE OF WIND: Light, 1 to 2 miles per hour, inclusive; Gentle, 3 to 5, inclusive; Fresh, 6 to 14, inclusive; Brisk, 15 to 29, inclusive; High, 30 to 39, inclusive.

Local Weather Report.

ATLANTA, GA., May 7, 1879.

Time.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	WIND. Direction	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	WEATHER.
7 a. m.	30.05	55	93	N. E.	Fresh	.00	Lt. Rain.
11:31	30.07	61	77	N. E.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
2 p. m.	30.02	65	63	N. E.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
4:06	30.00	67	60	N. E.	Fresh	.03	Cloudy.
9 p. m.	30.05	62	77	N. F.	Fresh	.00	Fair.
10:31 "	30.06	60	82	N. E.	Gent	.00	Clear.

Mean daily bar	30.045	Maximum ther.	.68
Mean daily ther.	61.00	Minimum ther.	.55
Mean daily humid.	77.07	Total rainfall	.37

H. HALL,
Corporal Signal Corps, U. S. A.

PREFERRED LOCALS.

Machines for Special Purposes.

In addition to the regular family machine, known as the Light-Running "Domestic," we manufacture machines for various special purposes.

Hand Machine,
For invalids or travelers. On the "Domestic" system, with modifications.

Large Machine,
For the manufacture of heavy clothing. On the "Domestic" system, enlarged and strengthened.

Leather Machine,
For shoe work, etc. On the "Domestic" system, with modified shuttle movement.

Grover & Baker, No. 24,
For all family purposes, and especially for embroidery. The well-known G. & B. family machine, making the elastic stitch.

Grover & Baker, No. 9,
For general purposes. A shuttle machine of great popularity.

Grover & Baker Hand Machine,
For travelers. Embodies the features of the No. 24.

The Bag Machine,
For grain or salt sacks. Makes the elastic G. & B. stitch, and will sew with a strong twine.

Grover & Baker Repairs.
We furnish parts for repairing the machines sold by the G. & B. Co.

CRAIGE & CO., 43 Whitehall Street,
ATLANTA, GA.
398 mar25,'79 dly

French, German, Japanese, plain and decorated China, Earthen, Glass and Plated Ware, Lamps, Cutlery, not to be excelled in prices, quality or quantity, at HENRY SELTZER'S.
56 sep5,1878-dly

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

[See Second Page.]

Picnic—Atlanta Turn Verein.
Flowers, etc—A. Lambert.
Books, etc—Hitchcock & Walden.
Gate City National Bank—J. J. Knox.
Proposal for U. S. A. supplies—J. M. Baldwin.
Wholesale Grocers—A. C. & B. F. Wyly.
Wholesale Grocers, etc—Langston & Crane.

MEETINGS.

[Notices of meetings, not exceeding ten lines, will be inserted under this head for one dollar.]

Attention, Sir Knights!

A called conclave of Cœur de Lion Commandery, No. 4, Knights Templar, will be held at the Asylum, corner of Decatur and Pryor streets, this (Thursday) evening, at 8 o'clock.

The order of the Temple will be conferred and an official visitation made by Right Eminent Wm. J. Pollard, Grand Commander.

Sojourning Sir Knights in the city are cordially invited to be present.

By command of C. T. WATSON, Eminent Commander.
B. F. MOORE, Recorder.

Royal Arcanum.

Atlanta Council, No. 160, R. A., meets tonight at 8½ o'clock, sharp. A full attendance is desired. All visiting brothers in the city are cordially invited to meet with us. Hall, 3rd story, S. W. corner Whitehall and Hunter streets.

G. S. PRIOR, Secretary.

Temperance Lyceum.

The governing board of the Temperance Lyceum is requested to meet at the office of Howard Van Epps, Austell building, at 8 p. m. this 8th of May, to attend to important business.

By order of the chairman.
d1t G. H. CULBERSON, Secretary.

The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., MAY 8, 1879.

Members of the various Conventions and visitors in the city can procure copies of The Atlanta Daily Constitution, in separate wrappers ready for mailing, at five cents a copy. Apply at the office, No. 34 Broad street.

NOTES AROUND TOWN.

—Mrs. S. K. Johnson, of Augusta, is in the city, a guest of Mrs. B. W. Wrenn.

—The most beautiful scenery in Georgia to be seen by going on the excursion to Toccoa Falls, Thursday, May 15th.

—Miss Leila Hull, of Athens, Ga., is the guest, for a few days, of Mrs. M. B. Waddell at 124 South Pryor street.

—Dr. Eastman and bride have returned to the city and have taken up their residence at No. 30 McDonough street.

—Mr. W. J. Thornton, accompanied by his wife nee Miss Fielder, of Americus, are in the city, guests of the Kimball.

—Mrs. M. B. Wharton, Mrs. Dr. H. Sells, Miss Julia Powell, Miss Maurice Bass, Miss Addie Bass, Mrs. Tom Clark, will receive with Dr. and Mrs. T. S. Powell to-day.

—Visitors to the city will always find the newest styles, the cheapest goods, and the best attention at Muse & Swift's, Clothiers, 56 Whitehall.

—In THE CONSTITUTION of Saturday Dr. Meenes's name was mentioned in connection with an institution other than the Vanderbilt university. We note the correction.

—Neuralgine—All who suffer with headache and neuralgia can be relieved by using this unfailing remedy. It contains no opiate and leaves no bad effects on the system. Hutchison & Bro., Proprietors, Atlanta, Ga.

—Persons desiring pamphlets on the climate, humidity temperature, healthfulness and resources of northeast Georgia can procure them free by calling at the office of the Drs. Gatchell, 27½ Whitehall street.

—Miss Mary Houston and Mrs. A. B. Houston, niece and sister-in-law of Major W. J. Houston of the Piedmont Air-Line, left for their home in Exira, Iowa, yesterday after spending a pleasant visit with their friends here.

Supreme Court of Georgia.

ATLANTA, GA., May 7, 1879.

Atlanta Circuit..........33

ATLANTA CIRCUIT.

No. 14. Argument concluded.
No. 15. Withdrawn.
No. 18. Gillespie, et. ux., vs. Schumann, et. al. Complaint, for land, from Fulton. Argued. A. B. Culberson; E. F. Hoge, for plaintiff in error. Collier & Collier; N. J. Hammond, for defendant.

Court adjourned until 10 o'clock a. m. tomorrow.

The Southern Baptists.

The Southern Baptist convention will assemble at the First Baptist church, corner of Walton and Forsyth, this morning at 10 o'clock. During yesterday and last night several hundred delegates to the convention reached Atlanta and reported to the committee of arrangements, whose headquarters are located adjoining the express office, on Wall street. The delegates were assigned to homes arranged for them during their stay in the city.

SOCIAL RECEPTIONS LAST NIGHT.

Atlanta's Welcome to Her Guests.

Last night the citizens of Atlanta entertained their guests in a handsome manner. A score of the most elegant residences in the city were opened, and a cordial reception to the visiting physicians was found on the inside. The following is a list of the receptions—from 9 to 12 o'clock p. m. Governor A. H. Colquitt, 134 Peachtree street; W. R. Hill, corner of Peachtree and Cain streets; Albert Howell, 289 Peachtree street; W. D. Grant, 320 Peachtree street; Judge W. B. Woods, 700 Peachtree street; H. I. Kimball, corner of Kimball and Peachtree streets; Colonel A. E. Buck, 702 Peachtree street; Dr. E. J. Roach, 149 Whitehall street; Dr. Thomas S. Powell, 82 South Pryor street; Dr. Wm. Abram Love, 28 North Forsyth street; Dr. Joseph P. Logan, 49 Washington street; W. A. Hemphill, 53 Fair street, corner of Pryor and Fair.

At all of the places named the ladies of Atlanta appeared in elegant toilettes and did all in their power to make the visits of their guests pleasant. At Governor Colquitt's there was a most brilliant reception, and the genial governor made all feel at home. The mansion was a brilliant scene all the evening.

At Captain Grant's an elegant reception delighted all who came. It was one of the most pleasant events of the evening. Mrs. J. Edgar Thompson and Mrs. Morris assisted Mrs. Grant in her entertainment.

Mr. Rhodes Hill's superb new residence was radiant with gladness and beauty. We failed to get a list of the young ladies who assisted Mrs. Hill, but they were some of the fairest in the city. The entertainment here was splendid, and was enjoyed by all the visitors.

At Colonel Albert Howell's Misses Peeples, Miss Gay, Miss Hooks, and Miss Connolly assisted Mrs. Howell.

At Mr. Hemphill's the following ladies assisted in the receptions: Mrs. Ely, Mrs. Meador, Mrs. T. P. Westmoreland, Mrs. Boynton, Mrs. Henry Johnson, Mrs. R. A. Hemphill, Misses Gartrell of Atlanta, Miss Gartrell of Marietta, Misses Harris of Greenville, Fain, Winship, and King. The social pleasure of the evening was thus greatly enhanced.

At Dr. Powell's there was abundance of good cheer and enjoyment. At all the places there was an elegant spread of good things, which were highly enjoyed. A fuller account of these delightful affairs would be of interest.

Dr. E. J. Roach had an elegant collation. We failed to get a list of the ladies at his residence. The visitors were delighted, not only with those they met, but with the reception at Dr. Roach's.

Our visitors were out in large numbers, and citizens of Atlanta were proud of the opportunity to extend to them a hearty welcome to their hearths and homes. They will always find a hearty welcome here.

We failed to get all around, but from reports there was a pleasant time at all the places, and all our visitors were delighted.

Wholesome and Nutritious Bread.

Intelligent house-keepers who use Dooley's Yeast Powder—there are thousands upon thousands who now use, and have used it for the past twenty-two years—will not be misled by the false statements of unscrupulous rival manufacturers as to its purity and wholesomeness. They know by practical experience when they buy Dooley's Yeast Powder they can get one of the best baking powders in the world; an article of perfect purity, of full strength and full weight; one which always makes light, wholesome and nutritious bread, rolls, muffins, corn-bread, waffles and cake of every kind. It stands to-day, as it has for the past twenty-two years, the leading, Standard Baking Powder of America.

Mr. R. A. Hemphill.

Nine years ago Mr. R. A. Hemphill reached Atlanta—a youngster with nothing but a good character and a good education. He graduated at the university of Georgia on Wednesday, came to Atlanta on Friday, and went to work as book-keeper in the CONSTITUTION office.

Five years ago, after a career in THE CONSTITUTION distinguished for fidelity, attention and accuracy, he opened a grocery store on Peachtree street. Of course his first stock was a small one. His capital was little more than nothing; he had no experience, and no customers. Within the past five years he has built up, what we believe to be the largest retail grocery trade in Atlanta. He has customers in all parts of the city, and keeps two delivery wagons busy from morning until night. He stands among the first rank of our grocery merchants, and has a high character in every sense of the word. There are no better merchants than him in his line—none who more thoroughly enjoy the confidence of the people. His business is expanding daily, and his future is a broad and bright one.

Works of Art.

Rome Courier.

A love of the beautiful is born in all humanity, not only in nature but also in art. It is one of the refined pleasures, this love and admiration of the beautiful. Who is there that would not walk miles to have the pleasure of looking at some fine oil painting by one of the grand "old masters?" But this pleasure is not so far off to the citizens of Rome. They have only to climb Shorter college hill, and from there view as fine a scene as the eye can desire in nature—then walk within the building and enter memorial hall. Then you stop—and stand and look—and admire and wonder. You look at memorial window—it is beautiful and truly paints the life of a good and noble woman. You look at the walls and ceiling and are astonished at their wonderful beauty and you at once exclaim: "Whose work?" we answer the handiwork of those most excellent artists, Messrs. McGriff & Sheridan. We can give the reader no idea of the beauty of design, pattern, shade and tint of this magnificent piece of painting, but we must admit we have never seen a job more perfect, more complete and more beautiful. If you have never seen it go up to the college this afternoon; it will pay you for the walk.

These young gentlemen have been in our city several months and have made many friends here, whose kind wishes will follow them to Atlanta, whither they go in a few days.

Messrs. McGriff & Sheridan are now located in our city, and propose making Atlanta their future home. They come to us bearing letters of recommendation from some of the best men in the south, and from the fresco work on the First Presbyterian church, of our city, we would say for them that they are very superior artists. We are glad to welcome to Atlanta such men as these, and we hope our citizens will encourage their efforts, so that they may always remain with us. Success to them.

Medical Preparations.

One of the most interesting features of the medical convention being held in this city, is the display of medicinal preparations in the geological room of the Capitol building. Several large manufacturing houses in the north are here represented by specimens of their several products for the inspection and edification of the visiting physicians. Among these, probably the most interesting display, not only to the professional man, but also to any seeker for scientific information is that of Parke Davis, the great manufacturing house in Detroit, Michigan. Their department situated at the rear end of the hall at once invites the attention of the visitor by the attractive array of color and form. For modern medicines must be as agreeable to the eye and mouth as they are disturbing to the stomach. Here may be seen handsome show-jars containing perfectly formed pills coated with sugar, and of a hue, approaching the delicate tints of pink and white of a maiden's cheek; lozenges sufficiently tempting to cause the mouth to water were it not for the unpleasant association of worms and other affections of infant humanity; liquids powerful enough to cure or kill in the most minute doses repose innocently in bottles of the most charming shade of green; cylinders of transparent gelatine intended to cover the bitter dose of quinine so that the most fastidious patient may swallow the same without the slightest disagreeable taste. Surely we are more blessed than our fathers in that we may take the nauseous necessities for the ills of mankind without the slightest suspicion of their identity so far as taste is concerned.

But what appeared more particularly to the susceptibilities of our scribe was the specimens of new drugs from all quarters of the globe, which were displayed profusely in jars of the purest crystal. Indeed, it was an hour well spent to listen to the flowing words and siren tale of J. H. Richardson, the gentleman in charge, who seemed well pleased to courteously dilate upon the wonderful properties of these rare drugs for the information of those interested. Here was cascara sagrada, from California, the new and unrivalled remedy for constipation, which is attracting the attention of physicians throughout the world, ("as filling a want long felt"); grindelia robusta, from California, a remedy for asthma, coto bark, from Bolivia, boldo from Brazil, recommended for yellow fever, liver complaints, etc. Fucus vesiculosus, from the deep blue sea, to reduce fat in corpulent persons, and so on through a hundred equally mysterious names, each having its interesting history. Parke Davis & Co., by the way, in the distribution of their products at home and abroad are always on the qui-vize for new remedies of merit. They are the only house in the United States which make a specialty so much attention and capital to the searching of the distant corners of this globe for these rarities in drugs, and to them are many citizens of this country indebted for a renewed lease of life where old remedies had failed in the hands of physicians to produce the desired effect. May they prosper in the work.

Atlanta and the south should present open arms to the approach of these philanthropists who devote so much brain and capital to the removal of the disagreeable features of medicine, and we will state for the guidance of druggists throughout the state that our enterprising townsmen, Hunt, Rankin & Lamar, have secured the agency for their products.

—Don't fail to read the large advertisement of Hitchcock & Walden, on 7th page.

Chamberlin, Boynton & Co.

WE NOW HAVE IN STORE AND OPEN FOR INSPECTION OUR

SECOND STOCK

OF SPRING DRESS GOODS.

Many new and desirable Foreign and Domestic Dress Goods. Styles that have not been in Atlanta before. They are selling rapidly because STYLES ARE NEW AND BEAUTIFUL.

CARPETS.

Our SECOND STOCK of Carpets is the largest ever opened at one time in Atlanta, and bought before the recent large advance and will be sold at FORMER PRICES.

Our BOOT and SHOE STOCK is unequaled in the State.

156 apr9 d1m top 3d 4th 5th col 4thp CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.

LANGSTON & CRANE,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Commission Merchants

AND COTTON FACTORS.

Sales Room, 46 and 48 Alabama Street,

Ware House, Corner Hunter and Pryor Streets,

GENERAL AGENTS FOR

BRADLEY'S FERTILIZERS, STANDARD BAGGING, ARROW TIES.

See us before purchasing.

Special attention given to buying or selling COTTON FUTURES through our New York correspondents.

may8 d1t 8th pg

DAVID H. DOUGHERTY,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Notions, Trimmings,

Ladies', Misses' and Childrens' fine Shoes, etc.,

35 PEACHTREE STREET, ATLANTA, GA.

My Stock is Large and Fine and My Prices suit the Times.

I have just returned from the Northern and Eastern Markets, where myself and resident buyer have spent several weeks in getting my present stock, and I assure you that I have taken every possible precaution and pains-taking to make it complete in every department, and have no hesitancy in saying that an examination will satisfy the most expert and fastidious buyers that this stock surpasses all others that it has been my privilege to exhibit. It is brilliant in all the NOVELTIES and NEW DESIGNS IN DRESS GOODS, and throughout the entire house many lines of choice and Fancy goods are to be seen not heretofore displayed in this market.

The Curtains will Rise To-morrow Morning at Seven O'clock,

And it is my desire that you all procure season tickets early, for I have the inside track and am still running on my "SHORT PROFIT PLAN." So there is no money in it let's make it funny.

I will be pleased to have as many of you call as can conveniently do so without leaving the children alone. But if circumstances are such that you can't call, then send your child, "FOR IT CAN BUY HERE JUST AS CHEAP AS YOURSELF." I will be pleased to have you send for samples and compare prices, for in a multitude of wisdom there is safety.

Dress Goods! Dress Goods! Dress Goods!

In this department my stock is unsurpassed in the South. In it can be found all the new designs in French and English Novelty Suitings, Mourning Cloth, Black Lace Grenadines in Silk and Wool (very handsome), Pure Camels Hair Debege, India Cashmere, Silk Warp Crepe DeChine, Silk Warp Tamise, Henriettas, Taffetas, Real French Buntings, Tilli Brocades, etc. I can't find names to describe the stock. Come and call for what you wish. It is here. And an inspection of these goods will post you as to the newest styles, whether or not you wish to buy.

Silks, Satins and Velvets!

A superb line of Black Dress and Trimmings Silks, also Colored Dress and Trimming Silks in an endless variety, including all the new shades. Black and Colored Damase Silks in summer weights—for the finest and combinations and newest designs. Damisae Silk and Satin Mixture for Polonaise. The elegance of these goods is beyond description. Black and Trimming Satins in any shade desired. Splendid line of Black and Colored Velvets, also Black and Colored Cashmeres. In these goods I lead the market. You can be suited here in what you need and save some money too. To save the dollar is what we try. Then look before you buy.

Fringes, Buttons and Trimmings.

You know that it is just as as important for a merchant to have a good line of Trimmings as it is for him to have a handsome line of Dress Goods, and so do I. Consequently, when I was getting up my stock it was my desire to make this department as complete and attractive as any other. My experience has taught me that to be deficient even in a line of Buttons will often hazard the sale of a dress. Hence the magnificence of this department. Better use your glasses when examining these goods lest the hues of the rainbow might dazzle the eye. BUT IT WONT HURT YOUR POCKET.

LACES, HANDKERCHIEFS AND HOSIERY.

My Lace stock is complete, including Real Valincines, Real Point, Real Torchon, Real Breton, Real Dutchisse, Italian and a great variety of other handsome, stylish and cheap Laces—much used in Trimmings.

HANDKERCHIEFS.—This department is very much enlarged and here we can match your money.

IN HOSIERY—We have all the NEW AND NOBBY THINGS for Ladies, Misses and Children, including Childrens' ½ and ¾ goods in White, Blue and Pink. Also, Misses' Lisle and Gents' ½ Hose. My stock is attractive. Suited to young men from 5 years old to boys of 50. Call and look at these goods before buying and you will buy before leaving.

Table Linens, Napkins, Doylies and Towels.

In plain White Damask, Loom Dice and Pure Turkey Red, in OIL COLORS, my stock was never so near complete. The styles are simply elegant, and in these I can show you some real gems and save you 15 per cent.

My stock of Doylies and Napkins is equally large and full of interest to those who buy in keeping with the old adage, "A PENNY SAVED IS SO MUCH MADE."

My line of Towels be sure and see. For there certainly is a great variety. They are made of Cotton, Linen and Crash, and were BOUGHT STRAIGHT OUT FOR CASH.

Neckwear, Gloves, etc.

In Ladies' and Gents' Neckwear my stock comprises all the new and attractive things of the season. In Ladies Goods especially my line is unusually large and the styles very handsome. Splendid assortment of Silk Lace Mitts, also Lisle and Silk in Lace effect. My assortment of Ladies', Misses' and Gents' Kids was never so winning in style and prices.

SHOES! SHOES! SHOES! SHOES! SHOES!

I carry an immense stock of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Shoes, in fine goods. Most of them being manufactured especially to my order. I deal largely in Zeigler's work and others of equal merit and reputation. In this department I make a specialty of FINE GOODS.

White Goods, Corsets, etc.

Splendid line 8-4 White Nainsook, India Mull, Lindien, Victory and Bishop Lawns, Swiss, India Twilled Long Cloth, Thread Cambrics, Tarletons, Irish Linen, Pant Linen, Coatings, etc. Dress Linen in "Buttist," "Blain Bros," White Figured and Blouse. An immense stock of Corsets of the best styles and fit. The best line of Pant Goods and Coating in the market—Broad Cloths, Black Doeskines, Fancy Cassimere, etc.

I run a Wholesale Room separate from my Retail Department.

I buy most of my goods by the solid package from the first hands for CASH and keep an experienced buyer in New York all the time watching out for bargains, and where the money will get the most he is to be found. I have been identified with the Jobbing Trade of this place since the late war, and don't hesitate to say that these advantages give me facilities over any house in this market in my line for buying goods cheap. Then I do not believe in holding on to a handfull of goods for 33 per cent., but

"LARGE SALES AND SMALL PROFITS" IS MY MOTTO!

I am determined to let the people know that I am selling goods cheap, and thereby avoid the necessity of making a speech over every sale.

I thank the generous public kindly for their liberal encouragement in the past and would be pleased to have you call and examine my stock and prices or send for samples, and if you don't find my figures on the inside you need not buy.

ORDERS SOLICITED AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED. Terms Cash. DAVID H. DOUGHERTY.
32 may3 d7t sat sun wed thur fri sat sun top 6th 7th and 8th col 4th page

Public Spirited.

The following handsome "welcome of the Piedmont Air-Line to the American medical association," ornamented with a cut of Toccoa Falls, and handsomely printed in colors, was distributed yesterday among the members:

"With emotions of pleasure we extend you a hearty welcome to the gate city and empire state of the south. As we review the thirty-two years of your existence, we can but congratulate humanity upon the eminent success that has crowned your unselfish labors. When your body was organized in 1847, there was no national association, and only a few local organizations. Georgia was among the number who had a state association. When you began your career, you found the profession rather alienated than drawn together; your meetings were inharmonious, and the locality of speakers recognized by their peculiar manners and actions. But your annual reunions have brought the members of the profession into bonds of closer union; your meetings are marked with harmony, and unmarked, to a great degree, by idiosyncracies on the part of members. You have accomplished great good to your profession, but still greater to suffering humanity in every section. Your meetings have resulted in grand measures for sanitary reform and the lessening of human suffering; you are enabled to more easily combat and control disease, and prolong longevity. Your ethics is indeed the golden rule, "Do unto all men as you would have them do unto you;" and your unselfish philanthropy challenges the world's approbation.

Laborers for the physical well-being of man—alleviators of suffering—benefactors of your race, the Piedmont Air-Line extends to you a cordial welcome."

John Ryan

Desires to keep it before the public that he has the greatest bargains in Boots and Shoes, as well as in Carpets, Dry Goods, Mattings, Oil-Cloths, Lace Curtains, etc., to be found in the city. For several reasons he pays cash for his goods; owns his own store, and purchases at bottom figures.

Recollect, 250 cases of Shoes purchased at bankrupt sale, are now being sacrificed. 50 cases of gentlemen's fine hand-sewed Shoes and Gaiters expressly manufactured for himself. Shoes and Gaiters will be placed in center of store with prices marked on them at 25c, 50c, 75c to $1.00—cost the manufacturer 75c to $2.25 The stock is immense, hence the low prices.
may8 d1t

Fuller & Oglesby.

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS AND TOBACCO.

This is one of the most sterling and responsible firms in Atlanta, and their success and prosperity shows what intelligence, energy and a fair liberal business course accomplishes. The grocery and provision business is the leading one of all commercial pursuits, embraces larger transactions, and represents more money than any two others combined; and in making up this edition we refer with pride to the house of Messrs. Fuller & Oglesby as able representatives of this line of trade in our city.

An idea of the extent and growth of the business of this firm may be formed, when we state that they require five floors in their large building, corner of Alabama and Pryor streets, for storing their stocks of meat, lard, flour, tobacco and staple and fancy groceries.

They keep in constant use two large elevators for handling and storing goods in the different stores of their establishment, and while their store is within one hundred feet of the very center of the city, they have the most economical and convenient facilities for receiving and shipping large quantities of goods, using the whole of the Pryor street front, (about one hundred and fifty feet) and about fifty feet on Alabama street for loading drays, and sending to the various depots general merchandise, and using three large double doors fronting on the railroad track in the rear for unloading all goods coming in, and loading car-load sales to be shipped out, thereby saving themselves and their customers immense cost in the way of drayage. These gentlemen have long experience in commercial life. Mr. Fuller commenced business here several years ago, and by his frank and candid manner, and known uprightness, soon won and holds the utmost confidence and regard of everyone, and for solid integrity enjoys a most enviable reputation. Mr. Oglesby has grown up with the trade of Atlanta, has the highest esteem of the entire community, and is known to be one of the most thorough and active business men in the city.

Messrs. Fuller & Oglesby formed a copartnership last fall; before that time the sales and business of Mr. H. A. Fuller were exceeded by perhaps only one or two houses in Atlanta, and the single fact that the trade of the new firm has nearly doubled within the last seven months is an evidence of the general favor in which the firm is held; and in view of the strong competition in their line in this market they must necessarily offer inducements. The firm is represented on the road by Capt. E. S. Riley and Colonel O. F. Simpson, both gentlemen of irreproachable character and first-class business capacity. Messrs. Fuller & Oglesby sell only to merchants—a rule that without a remark, commends itself at once to all retail merchants—and we unhesitatingly recommend them to the entire trade.

Members of the Convention and Visitors are respectfully invited to examine our large stock of Spring and Summer Clothing. Our styles and quality are the best and our prices the lowest. A. & S. ROSENFELD, 24 Whitehall, corner Alabama.
600 may8 d1t

Fine Cutlery, Casters, Spoons, Forks, Vases, Toilet Sets, the cheapest and finest collection in the south, at McBride's china palace. 41 may4 2t 4th&8th

Seth Thomas Clocks, Rodgers & Sons' Cutlery. McBride's Spoons, Forks, Casters, Show Cases, Water Coolers, Ice-Cream Freezers—the very best yet discovered—supplied to merchants by McBride & Co., strictly at manufacturer's prices.
41 may4 2t 4th&8th

It Is Worth a Trial.

"I was troubled for many years with Kidney Complaint, Gravel, etc., my blood became thin; I was dull and inactive; could hardly crawl about, and was an old worn out man all over, and could get nothing to help me, until I got Hop Bitters, and now I am a boy again. My blood and kidneys are all right, and I am as active as a man of thirty, although I am seventy-two, and I have no doubt it will do as well for others of my age. It is worth the trial."—(Father.)

Marigold, clover-green and blue dragon Dinner Sets; the loveliest and cheapest ever seen in Georgia, at McBride's.
41 may4 2t 4th&8th.

Genuine French "Drap D'Ete" in Suits up to 46, cut long. Also, Alpaca Frocks, cut in long style, at greatly reduced prices, at A. & S. ROSENFELD'S, 24 Whitehall, corner Alabama.
600 may8 d1t

ELAM JOHNSON,

NO. 66 DECATUR STREET.

In examining the new and handsome planing mill building we found located in one of the stores the above named gentleman, dealer in fancy and family groceries, country produce, and jobber in chickens and eggs. He has been in business but a short time, but by polite attention, desirable articles, quick sales and short profits, has already built up a desirable trade and surrounded himself with many and good paying patrons. Sugar cane syrup and sweet potatoes are specialties. Mr. Johnson showed us a beautiful and excellent article of syrup made on his farm in Terrell county, and it will compare favorably with syrup made anywhere. He is receiving daily from southwest Georgia large quantities of sweet potatoes, which are disposed of rapidly. He is not only doing a desirable city trade, but is making many good customers up the Air-Line, also the Western and Atlantic railroad, and down the Georgia road. For affability of manners in dealing, reliability of articles and promptness in attending to patrons, we know of no business man in the city more apt to succeed to a commanding position in his specialties than Mr. Elam Johnson.

W. A. Russell & Co.

Since the 1st of May the firm of W. A. Russell & Co., one of the largest tobacco houses in the city, have been receiving almost daily tobacco by the car-load, and they now offer for sale and can fill all orders for tobacco promptly at low figures. Their actual sales yesterday from store and factory was fifteen thousand dollars. This house has sole control for the southern states of Spencer's celebrated Calhoun tobacco, Peyton, Gravely and Tinsley's premium national leaf, and various other standard brands of tobacco. They also have always in stock, Blackwell's celebrated bull Durham smoking tobacco. The firm has ample capital to purchase all their stock for cash, and they buy the best and sell for short profits. Don't fail to give them a call if you want anything in their line. You can't miss their place of business. It is just at the railroad crossing on Whitehall street, where the large Durham bull is spread out.

Merchants, why pay unnecessary freight. Fowler's Fly Fans, Seth Thomas Clocks, Champion Ice Cream Freezers, all known and proven to be the very best made in the world, furnished to the trade at manufacturers' prices. You can save freight and delay by buying from McBride & Co.
may8 d1t

Colonel Abraham

Has a car load of the finest horses at Boaz's stable, near Markham house, that has ever been shipped to this market.
may8 d1t

Let everybody go to the moonlight picnic and garden party to be given by the Girl's society of Trinity church next Friday night, at the residence of Mr. C. E. Boynton, No. 216 Rawson street. Admission free. may8 d2t

Ice cream, cake, strawberries, iced tea, lemonade, hot coffee, etc., will be served by the young ladies at the garden party on Friday nigh, at prices to suit the times. No humbug. Don't forget the time and place. may8 d2t

To Merchants.

Do not send off orders for Fowler's Fly Fans. McBride & Co. supply them strictly at manufacturers' prices. may8 d1t

JOHN KEELY'S New Department.

Ladies' Underwear! Ladies' Underwear!

I take this method of informing the public of the addition made to my business in the shape of a Department devoted to the above named Goods and respectfully call attention to the following features in connection with the same, viz:

1st. It will be presided over by Ladies of experience and good taste as well as judgment.

2d. None of the ready-made trash which so frequently finds it way into similar departments will be admitted into this stock, as every garment to be found there will be of my own manufacture.

3d. Each garment will be found to be of full size and perfect fit.

4th. The goods are all sewn in the very neatest manner, and on Lock-stitch machines.

5th. NO SATISFACTION—NO PAY, as ladies can return any garment after having had it to their homes, if not found to suit.

This department will embrace amongst other things the following Garments, viz:
Ladies' Walking Skirts,
Ladies' Night Gowns,
Ladies' Chemise,
Ladies' Dressing Sacques,
and all other Garments which go to make up a Ladies' complete Wardrobe. Besides Children's Long Slips,
Children's Short Slips,
Children's Pique Dresses, etc.

It is confidently asserted that this is one of the best opportunities yet offered in Georgia to the ladies to supply themselves with this class of goods, as the material used is the best possible in every case for the price, and the work is simply beautiful in its execution.

N. B.—All who have examined them have been surprised and delighted at the low prices named for goods, at JOHN KEELY'S, Corner Whitehall and Hunter streets.
may8 d1t

Faucerie de Gien, Satscund and Majelica, all the rage in the fashionable world for bridal presents, at McBride's palace in endless variety, very cheap.
41 may4 2t 4th&8th

Water Coolers, Filterers, Ice-Cream Freezers, Churns—the best discovered, to be had at McBride's. 41 may4 2t 4th&8th.

—BEFORE buying tickets to famous Summer Resorts of Minnesota and Wisconsin, Fort Benton, Black Hills, or any other point North or Northwest of St. Louis, send for the "Free Guide Book" and low rates of the Palace Steamers of the Mississippi.
JAS. A. LYON, General Ticket Agent,
375 mar23 d3m sun thur St. Louis, Mo.

Bridal Presents, the rarest collection ever seen in Georgia, at McBride's china palace. Balloon Fly-Traps. 41 may4 2t 4th&8th

—"Truth lies in a nut shell," and "brevity is the soul of wit." To be brief, when the shell is broken, the truth will be discovered, that, the Grand Central Hotel, on Broadway, New York, now kept on both plans, the American $2.50 or $3.00, and the European $1.00, and upwards, per day, gives more satisfaction for the same money than any other first-class house in Gotham. An elegant Restaurant, at moderate prices, is conducted by the Grand Central.
143 may6 d1w thur sat tues

Water Filterers. Do you want pure water? Buy one of the celebrated Jewett Filterers, the best made, from McBride.
41 may4 2t 4th&8th.

Members of the American Medical Association who participate in the Augusta excursion are requested to register their names at the rooms of the Geological Bureau at the Capitol, or at the Kimball House, as promptly as possible.

Play Houses for the World's Pets, Revolving Bird Cages, at McBride's. Fowler Fly Fans, at McBride's. 41 may4 2t 4th&8th.

The Death-rate of

Our country is getting to be fearfully alarming, the average of life being lessened every year without any reasonable cause, death resulting generally from the most insignificant origin. At this season of the year especially, a cold is such a common thing that in the hurry of every day life we are apt to overlook the dangers attending it and often find too late, that a Fever or Lung trouble has already set in. Thousands lose their lives in this way every winter, while had Boschee's German Syrup been taken, a cure would have resulted, and a large bill from a doctor been avoided. For all diseases of the Throat and Lungs Boschee's German Syrup has proven itself to be the greatest discovery of its kind in medicine. Every Druggist in this country will tell you of its wonderful effect. Over 950,000 bottles sold last year without a single failure known. Sold by all Druggists.
378 june22...d&w1y eow&weow

The Discovery

Of the circulation of the blood was an important event in the history of medicine; but if the blood be full of impurities, its circulation, which Providence intended as a blessing, proves a bane. Hence we should cleanse the blood with Rosadalis, the great Southern Remedy. 70 may7 d&w1w

GOLD CHAINS, NECKLACES, DIAMONDS, WATCHES, SILVERWARE, CLOCKS, ETC., AT J. P. STEVENS & CO.'S,
34 Whitehall Street.
350 jan19 d12m 4th pg

WM. CRENSHAW, Dentist,
24 WHITEHALL STREET.

Any and all operations upon the teeth will be faithfully performed at advertised rates, namely:
Gold fillings at $1 to $2.
Artificial teeth, $5 to $15 per set.
Teeth extracted 50 cents.
Teeth extracted painlessly by the use of gas. Give me one trial, and I will do your work in the future. 627 dec1-d6m

FREIGHTS, BREAKAGE, HARD STOCK AVOIDED,

By buying CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, Lamps, Show Cases, Woodenware, from McBRIDE & CO. Merchants who want to pay cash and get bottom prices can get the worth of their money at McBRIDE'S.
547 nov28 d1y lo'l

Buy Carmichael's Live Pills.
For sale by Hunt, Rankin & Lamar.
236 feb12 d3m

We thank our friends and the public for the immense trade we have had this spring. We have just added to our stock a great many new goods in Business and Dress Suits. On account of the great eagerness of manufacturers to close their stocks they were bought at extremely low figures. We would respectfully call your attention to this fact, and inform you that for the balance of the season we will sell goods at astonishingly low figures.

If you wish to save money in buying, call and see us.

MUSE & SWIFT, Clothiers, 56 Whitehall.
may4 d1w

—No eloquent tongue or pen is needed to commend Coussens' Lightning Liniment to an appreciative public, as a cure for Rheumatism, Lame Back, Neuralgia, Bruises, Sprains, Corns and Bunions. It is also unequaled as a remedy for the ills that commonly afflict horses, such as Spavin, Ringbone, Galls, Scratches, etc.—Warts and Knots being easily removed by its use. Try Coussens' Lightning Liniment, and you will want no other. Price 50 cents per bottle. For sale by J. Pinson, and wholesale by Hunt, Rankin & Lamar, Atlanta, Ga.
411 may2.deow1y&weow1y.

KRANICH & BACH, C. L. GORHAM, RAVEN & CO., PIANOS. WILCOX & WHITE ORGANS, unrivaled in the world. Special inducements offered by F. L. FREYER, General Southern Agent, 28 Whitehall Street.
226 feb9 dtf 4th col

—When the hand of disease is laid heavily upon us, robbing life of all its pleasures, anything that will afford relief is gladly welcomed. Sickness is no light affliction, and that form of it known as Piles, or Hemorrhoids, can be permanently relieved by Tabler's Buckeye Pile Ointment, which never fails when used according to directions. Price 50 cents a bottle. For sale by J. L. Pinson, wholesale by Hunt, Rankin & Lamar, Atlanta, Ga.
411 may2 deow1y&weow1y.

NEW STORE — NEW STYLES — OUR SCALE OF PRICES — NEW STORE — AND EXAMINE OUR GOODS. — SEE OUR PRICES — LACS

MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS.

AZORIAN FAYAL HATS 55 CENTS.
SAME AS SOLD ELSEWHERE AT 85 CENTS.
LATEST STYES IN SWISS CHIP, 75 CENTS.
FINE FRENCH FLOWERS FROM 15c. Upwards.
The handsomest Trimmed Hats in the State.

LADIES UNDERWEAR
Manufactured Expressly for us.
SKIRTS.
Wide hem and 8 tucks 50 cents.
Ruffle and tucks, 55c.
Same style, finer, 65c.
Double ruffle and tucks, 70c.
Fifteen tucks, 75c.
Ruffle, tucks and emb., 90c.
Tucks and emb., $1.
Extra fine Princess style, from $1.15 upward.
CHEMISES.
Plain but good quality, 30 and 35c.
Inserting, tucks and edge, 35, 45, 50, 60, 65 and 70c.
Very handsome tucks, inserting and edging, from $1.15 up.
DRAWERS
of every style, 40, 45, 50, 65, 85c. and upward.
NIGHT DRESSES.
Elegant designs, 60, 65, 90, 95c. and up.
LADIES WRAPPERS.
from 75c up.

READ! L. WURZBURG, THE BAZAR! 54 Whitehall Street, ATLANTA, GA. 446 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. THEN COME!

CORSETS.
35, 50, 65, 75, 95c. and up. Our Temptation Corset does not belie its name. Every lady buys one for it is a temptation, only 75c.
HOSIERY.
Misses' fancy from 10c a pair up, ladies plain, from 5c. a pair up, ladies fancy from 10c. a pair up, real Balbriggan, 25c.
HANDKERCHIEFS.
All linen only 5c. genuine all linen 10c. ladies extra fine pure linen only 15c.
The latest novelties in Jewelry at less than half the jeweler's prices.
Genuine Russia leather purses only 50c. Other purses from 5c up.
Embroidered ruches 10c. a dozen.
Plain ruches 10c. a doz. Buttons in every style and color.

OSTRICH FEATHERS,
LACES,
Real Bretonne Lace at 12, 15, 20c.
Extra fine and wide, 30 cents.
Elegant Bretonne Scarfing, 35 cents per yard.
IMMENSE BARGAINS IN VALENCIENNES, FRENCH AND TORCHON
RIBBONS.
Double-face Satin, No. 5, 10c, No. 7, 12c, No. 9, 15c, No. 12, 20c.
All Silk Gros Grain, No. 5, 6c, No. 7, 8c, No. 9, 10c. No. 12, 13c.
OUR ORDER DEPARTMENT IS UNDER THE ABLE CHARGE OF MR. L. H. REEVES.
ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY & CORRECTLY FILLED.
may4 d1t

—Smoke Duke's Durham; it is the best.
332 mar21 d&w1y

Soft Hats, Stiff Hats, Straw Hats, world without end. They must be sold, and if you want a Hat and call to see us, they will be sold.

MUSE & SWIFT, 56 Whitehall Street.
48 may4 d1w

BIRRESBORN

Natural Mineral Water.

The best purely **Natural Mineral Water** imported. Highly charged with **Natural** Carbonic Acid Gas.

A sterling remedy for all diseases of the Kidneys, and a great aid to Digestion. A sure cure for Dyspepsia.

"UNITED STATES CONSULAR AGENCY, DUSSELDORF, Sept. 13, 1878.

I, Henry Lewis, Consular Agent of the United States at Dusseldorf, do hereby certify that I visited and tested this Water direct from its Source or Spring, and found it is in no way a manufactured article, but a **Pure Mineral Water.** In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of this Consular Agency this day and date above written."

[Signed] H. LEWIS,
U. S. Consular Agent, Dusseldorf, Germany.

BIRRESBORN NATURAL MINERAL WATER COMPANY,
DUSSELDORF, GERMANY.
LESZYNSKY & TROUP, NEW YORK,
Sole Agents for United States and Canadas.
For sale by DANIEL & MARSH, Wholesale Agents,
and THEO. SCHUMANN, Atlanta Georgia.
7 feb25 d3m tues thur sat 4th page

TO BE ISSUED APRIL 15, 1879,
Vol. IV of Institutes of Common and Statute Law, treating of
THE PRACTICE OF THE LAW IN CIVIL CASES,
BY JOHN B. MINOR, L.L.D.,
Professor of Com. and Stat. Law in the University of Virginia. For sale by **West, Johnson & Co.,** and **Randolph & English,** Richmond, Va., by booksellers generally, and by the **undersigned.** Address (P. O. University of Va.,) M. McKENNIE, Bookseller and Publisher.
282 apr15 d1m tues thur sat

THE MACON AND BRUNSWICK R. R. AND THE CUMBERLAND ROUTE.
TO ALL POINTS IN
FLORIDA

PASSENGER SERVICE.

THE above line offers unrivaled time, facilities and comforts, from Atlanta and contiguous country, to all points in Florida. In passenger service this route is one train quicker than any other line. Leave Atlanta daily, Sundays included, via Macon, Brunswick, and Fernandina, at 2:15 p. m. In conveniences, appointments and outfit the line is unsurpassed. Lucas Palace Sleepers on all night trains. Tickets on sale at the Union Depot.

In Freight Service this line has connections via Brunswick with a line of steamers, in addition to its own, by which superior facilities and prompt dispatch is offered in freights via Brunswick to Darien, all points on the Satella river, St. Mary's, Fernandina, Jacksonville, and all points on the Upper St. Johns river. Also, to all points via the Atlantic Gulf and West India Transit Co. R. R. to Cedar Keys, and points on the Gulf; and to points on the Jacksonville, Pensacola and Mobile Railroad. RATES AS LOW AS THE LOWEST. Dispatch equal to any line, and to some points greatly superior, being daily. All claims promptly adjusted.

For rates, routes, and any and all other information, either in passenger or freight service, please communicate with E. T. PAINE, Agent, No. 11 Broad street, Atlanta, or the undersigned at Macon, Georgia. HENRY M. DRANE
Gen. Freight, Ticket and Passenger Agent.

GEORGIA RAILROAD.

GEORGIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
AUGUSTA, GA., April 5th, 1879.

COMMENCING SUNDAY, 6th instant, the following Passenger Schedule will be operated:

NO. 2 EAST DAILY.		NO. 1 WEST DAILY.	
Lv'e Atlanta	7 45 a m	Lv'e Augusta	9 45 a m
Ar. Athens	3 30 p m	" Macon	7 10 a m
" Washig'n	2 00 p m	" Milled'v'e	9 08 a m
" Camak	1 08 p m	" Camak	11 41 a m
" Milled've	3 30 p m	" Washig'n	10 45 a m
Ar. Macon	5 20 p m	" Athens	9 45 a m
" Augusta	3 18 p m	Ar. Atlanta	5 00 p m

No connection to or from Washington on Sundays.

COVINGTON ACCOMMODATION.
[Daily—Except Sundays.]

Lv'e Atlanta	5 30 p m	Lv'e Covington	5 25 a m
Ar. Covington	8 00 p m	Ar. Atlanta	7 40 a m

NO. 4 EAST DAILY.		NO. 3 WEST DAILY.	
Lv'e Atlanta	6 00 p m	Lv'e Augusta	5 30 p m
Ar. Augusta	6 25 a m	Ar. Atlanta	5 00 a m

Trains Nos. 2, 1, 4 and 3 will not stop at Flag Stations.

Connects at Augusta for all points East and South-East.

Superb Improved Sleepers to Augusta. Pullman Sleepers Augusta to New York—either via Charleston or Charlotte. Only One Change Atlanta to New York.
S. K. JOHNSON, Superintendent. E. R. DORSEY, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

ATLANTA!

THE MIGHTY CURRENT OF TRADE

That Has Passed Through the Gate City During the Past Twelve Months.

THE FUTURE OUTLOOK.

Brightening Skies On All Sides.

A Review of the Year---Its Lessons and Its Achievements.

AMONG THE BUSINESS MEN.

A Guide to the Trade and the Public.

ATLANTA, GA., May 8, 1879.

In writing up a review of the year intervening between this issue of THE CONSTITUTION and its last spring trade-issue there is room for nothing but thanks and congratulations.

Two years after the war the rapid growth of Atlanta was a marvel to outsiders, and a matter of suprise to even its own citizens. Even those most instrumental in pushing it ahead felt a sort of uneasiness at its spasms and thrills of progress, and wondered if it was not a feverish rather than a healthy growth. The past year or two has furnished the answer to all doubts and settled all problems. The enormous aggregation of capital—the concentration of incomparable energies and enterprise—the vast net-work of railroads, centering like the threads of a huge web—the unequalled climate, giving conditions of health, comfort and business to be found no where else in America—the advantages of central location, heightened by prestige and renown—all these causes, apparent and essential, have combined not only to explain the already wonderful growth of the city, but to make its further expansion inevitable and prompt. Natural causes never worked to a natural result more certainly than that these general elements, with the details involved in them, will carry Atlanta steadily and surely forward to her rightful position as the foremost inland city of America.

In reviewing the work of any one year the writer will simply have to record the progress and expansion—the degree and character of this growth alone marking one year from another. The past year has been remarkable chiefly for the growth of the city in the point of population. Two years ago there were hundreds of houses in the city to rent. Every real-estate agent had a list of from fifty to two hundred houses of all sorts always pendant from his desk. There was scarcely a street upon which there were vacant houses. Now there are almost literally none. The agents have probably a dozen houses each, all of them just vacated or unsuitable for average families. They report too that they could rent scores of houses at once if they had them conveniently located and that from $18 to $35 per month. A stranger may select at random a half-dozen residence streets and walk through them one after the other, and he will not find over two houses vacant. The hotels and general boarding houses are fuller than ever, and never had so many families of residents on their books. The truth is the city is literally full. A low estimate says that there are over five hundred houses occupied now that were empty one or two years ago.

Besides this, the number of houses built during the past year, is larger than for any year since 1870—the most of them being residences. Whole blocks of tenement houses have been put up, and the tap of the hammer has been heard in all parts of the city. These houses have been promptly filled, usually having been bespoken before they were finished. There has been a remarkable influx of people during the past year, it being hardly possible that less than five thousand citizens have been added to our population. The superintendent of public schools notes the increase, and says he has never had so many applications from new-comers for places in the schools. The population of Atlanta is not much less than 45,000—if it falls at all below that figure. To this may be added 10,000 people who live in the suburbs, such as West End, Blooming Hill, Kirkwood, Decatur, East Point, Edgewood, etc., who really do business in the city, and are part and parcel of it.

While our merchants can hardly be said to have extended their dominion greatly during the year they have confirmed their hold upon the territory they already occupied, and have found that territory yielding much better results. Trade has been brought over to a cash basis, and the wants of the people who look to Atlanta for supplies have been widened and diversified. It is astonishing to note what amount of furniture, books, improved implements and machinery and stock, jewelry, fine dry goods and the higher comforts and luxuries of life, are being shipped now into the small tows and rural districts that have heretofore bought nothing but meat and bread, calico and mules. The dependencies of Atlanta are more prosperous than ever before, and the trade coming from them brings more cash and more profit. At least two new sections have been opened up to our trade, both of them rich and creamy. The Elberton Air-Line railroad connecting directly with Atlanta, brings to the city the trade of a fertile section that has heretofore gone to Augusta, and the Marietta and North Georgia road opens to us another fresh and fertile section that has hitherto dispersed its trade among local markets, or gone to North Carolina. Other railroad extensions are projected.

In the matter of manufactures the year has been a good, though not a notable one. Several new enterprises have been started, and those in existence already have been strengthened and established more firmly. Arrangements have been made to guarantee the early starting of the cotton factory, the most reliable authority putting the time that must intervene at less than thirty days. The result of this experiment will be of immense in-

prises awaiting the success or failure that may attend this venture. Its success is hardly a matter of doubt.

The incidental growth of the city and its enterprises is all that could be desired. It has been very much beautified. There were more handsome residences put up in the last year than in the preceding five years. There were on Peachtree street alone six residences that averaged nearly $20,000 each. The North Georgia Stock and Fair Association, which will give us annual fairs and spring races, has been established, and its first fair held with success. A telephonic exchange is enveloping the city in a web of wires, and vastly facilitating its business and connecting it with various suburbs and neighboring towns, has been started. One handsome church has been finished up—the total cost being $60,000; another has been started and nearly finished at a cost of about $35,000, and a fund of nearly $20,000 has been raised for the building of another which will be started very soon. The health of the city has been more than good. It has passed through the severest yellow fever plague and thrown open its doors to all refugees, while other cities closed their gates to all comers. Although yellow fever patients were brought here and have died, it was demonstrated that this dread disease could not live amid Atlanta's clear atmostphere and bracing breezes. The past year has established Atlanta as a great summer resort, and a place of unequalled healthfulness and pleasantness.

In short, the year has brought us nothing but good fortune. Never have twelve months passed us fuller of substantial harmonies, steadfast growth and expansion. We have gone backward in nothing. There is not a single interest that has suffered during the year—shoulder to shoulder all the elements have moved along together and the prospect is a pleasing one, no matter where we turn. Atlanta's work is not done however. Her people are not satisfied. They have only become the more earnest and determined. We have fairly passed every city in the state of Georgia. Atlanta now address herself to Baltimore, Louisville and New Orleans!

ATLANTA'S COTTON TRADE.

THE CAUSES OF ITS RAPID GROWTH.

Among the many points of Atlanta's prosperity which perplex the student of its history there is none more difficult of explanation than the rise and extent of its cotton trade. After the war Atlanta was never spoken of as a cotton market and the small supply that came here seemed merely to straggle in. Before the war there was pretty much the same state of affairs for several years. To-day Atlanta is known all over the country as one of the most active of the great cotton ports. Last season it ranked fourth in the list of interior ports, its receipts going ahead of those of several places which a few years ago would have scorned the idea of Atlanta as a rival. To give some idea of the growth of this great trade in Atlanta it will be necessary to look at a brief comparative statement of the receipts at this port for several years past. During the years 1866, 1867 and 1868 the receipts ranged about 20,000 bales. Then began a gradual increase which at first attracted little attention. It continued, however, and in a few years demonstrated the fact that Atlanta was destined to be a great cotton market. In 1872 the figures went away up and showed receipts to the amount of 60,000 bales. Next year they went to 65,000 bales, and from this on they increased at the rate of from 5,000 to 10,000 bales a year. Last season the highest point was reached and the figures showed that Atlanta had left several of its rivals away behind, having rolled up a full 100,000 bales. Such a rapid increase has been noticed by the entire cotton trade, and it has done no little to increase the fame of Atlanta for enterprise and success in all departments. There are

SEVERAL CAUSES

for this great increase in the receipts. Among the first of these may be mentioned the increased use of fertilizers in all the country north of Atlanta. Under the old system of cotton-planting, which ignored these fertilizers, the crop then came so late that it was cut short by the frosts. With a liberal use of fertilizers, the crop matures about two weeks sooner, and a large per cent of it is thus saved. The yield of the area around Atlanta and north of this point has thus been greatly increased. This improvement in cotton culture in this section makes the crop here much surer than it is in the cotton belt. It has none of the dangers which come from the attacks of the cotton worm and is free from the hazzards of overflows. The continued improvement in the method of planting, and a more thorough opening of all the country north of the city, will keep the advantages we have already gained and will eventually make Atlanta one of the greatest of all cotton markets. One feature, which cannot be overlooked in a sketch of the growth of the cotton trade here, is the improved quality of the cotton. Ten years ago the staple and body of the Atlanta cotton was very indifferent. It has since improved until it ranks to-day as one of the most desirable articles of cotton for spinners. It is free from the sand and dirt of the cotton in lower parts of the state. Spinners frequently write to buyers here and express a desire that the Atlanta cotton shall be sent them unmixed with that from other ports in this state which a few years ago held the best rank in the quality of their cotton.

The change in the method of the cotton business has had a great deal to do with Atlanta's great gain in this direction. Ten years ago the planter sent his crop to the seaboard to a warehouseman and it lay there awaiting the orders of a spinner or exporter. Now the orders of these consumers are placed in the hands of a consumer here and he buys the cotton directly from the producer, saves him the cost and loss of the old method and sends his crop directly to where it is to be used.

To make the success of Atlanta in her cotton trade all the more admirable we may state that the freight tariffs have always borne heavily against her and in favor of other cities. Cotton is carried from Columbus to New York for 25 cents a hundred, while our cotton-buyers pay 75 cents. Unfortunately Atlanta has no river to regulate the freights to which she can but submit. In Nashville, Columbus and other ports where railroads are disposed to injustice, the river presents a remedy which never fails to rectify the tariffs.

With the growth of Atlanta's cotton business it has gained some of the best cotton firms in the south. They are made up of men of enterprise, who have done much to cause the great improvement we have been trying to explain. Foremost among these firms is that of S. M. Inman & Co., whose office at No. 65 Whitehall street, is a sort of cotton exchange for the city. They are widely known for their success in this difficult business, and have risen to a rank that puts them at the head of the list of

INTERIOR COTTON BUYERS

in the south. They have done a good deal toward building up the cotton trade in Atlanta, and also toward maintaining the high commercial position of this port. They are thoroughly identified with the cotton business here and have kept fully abreast of its rapid advances. Though they are known to be very large buyers, perhaps few people are

They employ in Atlanta and neighboring points at least thirty men to supply the wants of their trade. Besides controlling the bulk of the cotton which comes here they keep experienced men at Marietta, LaGrange, Griffin, Gainesville, Toccoa and other points where the receipts are on the increase all the while.

Six years ago they bought 30,000 bales in the season. From this their business increased rapidly, and in two years reached 60,000 bales. Not stopping at this great business they increased their facilities and this season they will actually buy

EIGHTY THOUSAND BALES,

an enormous amount of cotton for one firm, nearly as much as comes into this great port.

Out of the 90,000 bales that have come to Atlanta so far this season, they have bought at least 50,000, or much more than one-half of our entire receipts. The other 30,000 bales they purchased came from their agents on the various roads leading from the city, but all the vast bulk was gathered from a territory within a radius of one hundred miles from this city. What do they do with all this cotton?

They are the buyers for several of the largest spinners in America. They purchase in large quantities for the great exporters in America and importers in England. Their orders come in during the cotton season so that their numerous force of experienced cotton men have their hands full all the time. The operations of this firm for a single season would be almost the history of the cotton business in Atlanta. They have adopted a broad policy which makes their operations a necessity to the strength, growth and vigor of the trade here. Their present offices though well arranged and located, have become too small even for their Atlanta force, and they will occupy before the opening of the next season

ELEGANT NEW QUARTERS

in the three-story brick building to be erected on the corner of Broad and Alabama streets, just opposite THE CONSTITUTION office. The architects are Parkins & Bruce, and the building is to be erected by Mr. S. M. Inman and Mr. J. W. Rucker. It will be an ornament to that portion of the city. The firm, S. M. Inman & Co., will occupy six large offices on the second floor and will have every convenience for the transaction of their great business. Among all its enterprising and progressive men Atlanta has none who have more truly advanced its interests, or done more to give it a high rank in the commercial world than the firm of which we have spoken somewhat at length, because an article pretending to give a sketch of the cotton business here could not be properly written without at least the attention they have received in this column.

ONE OF OUR ADVANTAGES.

THE BEST STREET RAILROAD IN THE SOUTH.

Few things have done more to promote the growth and prosperity of Atlanta than its street cars. Nothing has done more to add to the pleasure, convenience and general comfort of the citizens generally. It is seldom that we see a corporation of such liberal management that we cannot pass it by without a notice in an issue devoted to an explanation of Atlanta's growth and greatness. Street cars were an experiment in Atlanta which many considered very doubtful. Good financiers, liberal and public-spirited men formed the Atlanta street car company and proceeded in 1872 to supply a want that had been felt for sometime. Atlanta without street cars was a different city in almost every respect from what it is now.

The difference is highly honorable to the city, but we cannot attribute too much of it to the success of the plans which run out the first street car in Atlanta to West End in 1872. Without the success of that enterprise Atlanta could not have reached its present proportions; nobody will contend that it could have offered its present advantages. The first experiment was a success. West End was linked to Atlanta and a constant stream of communication began and has continued ever since. Other lines were demanded by the public wants and the company promptly supplied them. The Peachtree cars were soon flying out through that avenue of pretty houses. Others began to run to the rolling-mill, and on to the fair grounds whenever the occasion required. Decatur street had a full line and at once felt the advantage of it.

The McDonough street line carried its conveniences to the doors of hundreds of good people and the Whitehall line went down the busiest of our busy streets, away out to where it ends in a quiet row of cottages and mansions. So that to-day Atlanta has as perfect a system of street railway as any city in the south. Eleven miles of the best track that can be laid, are daily traversed by thousands of our citizens who gladly put in a nickel to enjoy a blessing for which they would pay more rather than give it up.

A few years ago there was some talk of a little mineral spring outside the city. Little was known of it and little would ever have been known, but for the fact that the street car company at great expense and risk of loss, continued the Peachtree street line from North avenue to

PONCE DE LEON SPRINGS,

and though it was two miles and a half away, carried out passengers for five cents each. The result has become famous. Every spring and summer afternoon the cars which go every fifteen minutes carry out crowds to find in this pretty retreat a rest from the toil and confusion of the busy city. Ponce de Leon is a blessing to Atlanta, and yet it would be absolutely worthless to the very class it does most good were it not for the street cars and their low charges. That the people appreciate this liberal policy is evident, and they are glad to approve of it by a patronage which cost so little and pays so well.

The manner in which the entire system of our street railroad is kept up is admirable, and proves the tendency of Atlanta to have everything at its best. Such a city would not stand the dilapidated appearance of most southern street railways. Accordingly ours is as clear as possible of all such objections. Every foot of it is under constant care. The president of the company, Mr. Richard Peters, has never deemed any expenditure extravagant which would keep the street railroad more up to the Atlanta standard of excellence. It has never been behind the progress of the city. It has done much to lead it forward, to improve its attractions and to enrich its citizens by adding to the value of their real estate. Mr. Edward Peters, the superintendent of the lines, is an officer whose faithful discharge of duty it worth a great deal to the people of Atlanta. He keeps the entire road always

IN SPLENDID TRIM,

and a complaint is never heard from the most ill-natured passenger.

Everybody has noticed the speed of the Atlanta street-cars. In other southern cities you are dragged along at a snail's pace until you are tempted to get out and walk. Here you are wheeled out on a smooth track to Ponce de Leon with its breezes and beauty, a distance of five miles, and you are back in the hotel in an hour. All the other lines go just as fast, and run with a regularity that is charming. Atlanta could not stand a slow street car system or an irregular method in any department which would so seriously impede the progress of its daily business. There is one remarkable fact that can be stated in this connection. In spite of the fact that the cars are frequently crowded until the platforms are full, never in a history of seven years has there been

A SINGLE ACCIDENT

to a car on any of the lines. The only explanation is that thorough spirit of progress and completeness which animates all that Atlanta does and gives us a street car system that never breaks down or fails to work smoothly.

It would be hard to tell how much the cars have added to the value of the real estate of Atlanta. It may be noticed that whenever a real estate owner advertises for sale or rent a house in this city, he invariably states that it is on a street car line, if such is the case. A real estate agent told the reporter a few days ago that he found great difficulty in disposing of property away from the lines, but that whenever he offered a lot or a residence on a street car course it went like hot cakes. Atlanta has gotten to be a city, and people who live here, or come here to make this their home,

CITY CONVENIENCES,

and the very first thing that they think of are the street cars. It may be noticed by those who have recently been around the city that nearly all the new residences are rising on streets that are made desirable by street car communication.

In our long and wet winters there is little pleasure in living anywhere else in the city. There is no conquest over Atlanta mud like a street car. No wonder the people clutch at it as it passes and the nickels keep up a merry clink in the fare box. The street car system as we have it now is good, but will it keep pace with that growth and improvement which is making Atlanta march right on to a greatness which few southern cities claim to approach? It is gratifying to know that the management of this company is in hands that insure the most favorable results. As Atlanta grows the street car lines will extend and increase the facilities of trade and the pleasure of a residence here. Already the company is preparing to

MAKE GREAT IMPROVEMENTS.

An extension of the Whitehall line is anxiously awaited by the people on the further end of that street, and in the neighborhood thereabout. This and other additions to the extent and convenience of the lines will be made by the company just as soon as the city's interests require and the population will justify the expenditure. The Marietta street line has already been carried to Oglethorpe park, whither a great proportion of the crowd is carried by the street cars to every fair. The stables have such an abundant supply of mules and horses that they are worked very lightly. The supply of cars is ample to meet any demand. The cars are furnished with every possible convenience, and a full supply of extra cars is always ready for unusual occasions, such as picnics and public holidays. A ride in an Atlanta street car is a poor man's luxury. In short, our street car system is

REPRESENTATIVE OF ATLANTA

in every sense. It has all the vim of this great city. It has every recommendation that can be obtained. It is one of the elements which make Atlanta what it is—the most desirable city in the south as a place of residence.

It may be remarked as an evidence of the success of this Atlanta enterprise that the stock in it has never failed to pay handsomely. From the time the first rail was laid it has never failed to pay 8 per cent. As the lines are extended and the patronage increases the income of the stock is bound to increase. Never was the road in so good a condition; never was it paying so well or improving so rapidly in usefulness to the public as well as profit to its proprietors.

DUNN, OGLETREE & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS, 40 AND 42 ALABAMA ST.

This house has been established in Atlanta about eight years, and has increased its business every year, and now stands second to no house in their line in the state.

Their store on Alabama street is one of the largest and most eligibly situated to be found anywhere, having a side track by which they load and unload cars without drayage. They deal largely in coffee, sugar, molasses, meat, flour, grain, etc. Annually they sell on long time to the country merchants trading in this market immense quantities of meat, corn, etc., etc. They also do a most successful storage and commission business, many of their largest patrons being those who began shipping to the house the year it was organized.

No house in any line of business in Georgia has had smoother sailing than Dunn, Ogletree & Co. Outside of their commercial interests, they are owners of considerable real estate in the city, owning thirty-seven well-finished tenement houses, besides valuable real estate in other counties than Fulton.

No house in our midst stands higher for integrity and fair dealing among their fellow merchants than this. None have a better character at home banks or in the commercial centers of the country than Dunn, Ogletree & Co.

JERRY LYNCH,

THE FANCY CLOTHIER OF ATLANTA.

It would be hard to find a better or more complete gents' furnishing establishment than that of Mr. Jerry Lynch, located at No. 8 Whitehall street. He is acknowledged as authority upon the fashions of the day, and keeps posted with reference to the changes in style of gentlemen's clothing. Mr. Lynch's emporium is one of the handsomest and most attractive in the city. Located as it is on Whitehall, one of the most popular thoroughfares in the city, it is not surprising that the house does a large and extensive business.

This together with the quality of his goods, and the handsome style in which they are made up at the shortest notice, are some of the causes to which may be attributed much of the success that Mr. Lynch is daily meeting with. Nearly all of his goods are imported and the remainder of them are from the leading manufactories of the north. Regularly twice each year, and sometimes oftener, Mr. Lynch goes north in the interest of his extensive tailoring establishment. These trips are made with the view to become familiar with the styles, and to select the best stock that can be purchased.

All of the goods furnished at this establishment are made to order. Mr. Lynch, assisted by an experienced cutter and fitter from New York, takes measures and sees to the fitting of all suits that are made in the house. Above the emporium in a large room are employed a score of experienced and skilled workers who are kept constantly on the go, making up hundreds of suits of clothing for the many patrons of the house. When these suits are finished and ready to be delivered, Mr. Lynch gives them a thorough personal inspection to see that they have been made up in proper style and according to the order.

His workmen are so competent that it is very rarely that any goods are sent back to the work-room. To have your suit made at Lynch's is a certain guarantee that you will get a fit, and also that you will have a suit that will last and always look neat and handsomely. One department of his extensive emporium is devoted to the display and sale of hats of every description. The latest styles are always seen there, and of all sizes and qualities. Any style or shape can be shown to a customer at a moment's notice, so well are they classified in their shelves. These hats are all made by the best manufacturers at the north, and no inferior stock is to be had at Lynch's emporium of fashion.

Mr. Lynch has an extensive trade in the cities and towns adjacent to Atlanta, and some weeks since Mr. Warren Jourdan, a member of his house, while off on a trip of ten days, succeeded in taking orders amounting to several thousand dollars. It is said that he has the exclusive custom of the better class of the citizens of Marietta, Dalton, Cartersville, and other points on the Western and Atlantic railroad. Mr. Jourdan, while off on his flying trip, sold several hundred dollars' worth of goods in Charlotte, N. C. This goes far towards showing the popularity of Mr. Lynch, and the belief of the public at large that he will send out nothing but the best kind of goods made up in the neatest and most stylish manner.

Everything in the gent's furnishing line can be had at Lynch's emporium, and it would be useless for a customer to go anywhere else. His show-cases are always filled with the latest styles of cravats, scarfs and silk handkerchiefs, and it is indeed a handsome and attractive sight to look upon them. Mr. Lynch is ably assisted in the management of his business by Mr. Warren Jourdan, Mr. Lahey, of Alabama, who has recently come to Atlanta, and Mr. J. D. Carter, formerly of Columbus, but now of this city. These gentlemen will be found courteous, polite and at all times attentive to the visitors of Lynch's emporium of fashion.

J. W. PHILLIPS & CO.

HOUSE-FURNISING GOODS, ETC.

It is a grand sight to walk into the handsome establishment of Messrs. J. W. Phillips & Co., No. 26 Marietta street, and view their extensive assortment of house-furnishing goods of every description. To examine and inspect the goods is another treat, for it is rare, if ever, we see so many fine goods displayed for sale in the same house. Walking down the entrance way, we see on both sides long rows of shelves, which are laden with every variety of goods usually found in a first-class establishment in this line. That the house of Phillips & Co. is first-class few persons, if any, have any doubt at all, and those who have need only to call and be convinced that they are laboring under a great mistake.

A few days since we visited this extensive establishment and found the proprietors hard at work getting in some new stock and arranging them in the proper manner for inspection and examination, by the numerous patrons of the house. This firm has one of the most complete assortments of tin-ware, wooden-ware and willow-ware that we have ever seen, and from the prices marked on the goods, we are astonished to find the low prices at which they are sold. The firm are strong advocates of large sales and small profits, and this is the great reason why they sell such an enormous quantity of goods. They are well and favorably known all over the south as a strong and reliable firm, and one that can be fully trusted and relied on.

Messrs. Phillips & Co., keep constantly on the road, a corps of traveling agents, who find it quite easy to sell plenty of goods, owing to the superiority in the make

represent. Large bills of goods are sold by this firm in each of the southern states, and this establishment is now doing an extensive and lucrative business. Go where you will, you will hear nothing but praise heaped upon the goods sold by this firm. Special attention is paid by this firm to the sale of tin for manufacturing purposes. They keep constantly on hand an immense stock, and purchasers can always find a fine assortment to select from at this establishment.

They have now on hand a large supply of roofing and charcoal tin of the best quality, and, in fact, this firm will not keep other than the best, and always consider it the best plan to have a sufficient quantity in the house to supply any demand that might be made of them. Their stove department is quite a popular resort with the ladies who like to go in and examine the new styles and keep up with the varied improvements of the present day, made upon these indispensable articles of kitchen furniture. The furniture that accompany their stoves is all of the best quality and of the neatest design.

They are of all sizes, descriptions and makes. The taste of any one in this line can be suited, so it is needless to go anywhere else than to Phillips's when you want a fine and convenient stove. The other departments are fully as complete. In the wooden-ware section is to be seen everything that can possibly be made of use about a house. Buckets, tubs and trays are to be seen in great profusion, and any style, size or shape of wooden goods for the household purposes can be selected from the grand assortment that is displayed in this department. All that is necessary for a visitor to do is to go into the store and ask to be shown to this department if anything in that line is needed.

Messrs. Phillips & Co. manufacture their own tinware. They have large manufacturing rooms and keep constantly employed scores of the best and most experienced workmen that can be selected anywhere. All goods sent out of this department are examined beforehand to see that they are O. K., and then a guarantee is offered to the purchaser. Mr. Phillips supervises the manufacture of these goods, and much of his time is spent in looking after the efficiency of the men employed in this department.

The business of this popular firm has increased to an enormous extent during the past year, and this house is now doing an immense trade. Success is the fruits of strict attention to business, and this, together with low prices, is what has caused the firm of J. W. Phillips & Co. to be one of the leading and most prominent in the state. We wish them success.

KEELY'S EMPORIUM OF FASHION.

A House that Did a Half Million of Business in Last Year.

Travel the south over and you could not find an exclusively retail establishment as large and extensive in all of its appointments as that of Captain John Keely's. His store in fact is considered perfect, and can well be called a model of a dry goods palace. The establishment is at all times doing an immense business, and it is very rarely the case that a visitor to that store can see a clerk or employe with his hands in his pockets. He has no time for such a performance, as scores of customers are constantly pouring into the establishment to be waited upon.

Keely's dry goods emporium is located at the corner of Hunter and Whitehall, and consists of two stores filled from the floor to the ceiling with every variety of goods that are to be found in a first class exclusively retail dry goods store.

A gentleman from New Orleans, who happened to be in at Keely's a few days since, remarked that it was, in his opinion, the largest retail dry goods house in the south. Captain Keely understands fully every feature of his business. When quite young he sold dry goods in a large, enterprising house in Ireland, and for twenty-two years before he came to Atlanta he clerked in one of the largest dry goods houses on Broadway, New York. In this way his experience has been varied and his schooling perfect. It can be well said that Captain Keely has mastered his business as few other men have, and has more experience in the dry goods line than any other man in the south. He is one of the few men that we have in our community who have the capacity to do business successfully, no matter where he may be located.

Captain Keely's manners are soft, attractive and catching, and it is a pleasure to have any dealings with him. His main effort is to please every patron of his house, and in this he is eminently successful. No lady ever turns her back in Keely's for any fault upon the part of the employes or the quality of the goods. Captain Keely supervises in person the management of his extensive business, and is ably assisted by his nephew, Mr. A. Hickey, and thirty-eight clerks. These clerks are credited with being, on a general rule, the most polite, attentive and obliging to be found in the state. Courtesy goes a long way in a dry-goods store, where the custom is almost exclusively with the ladies, and Captain Keely has done wisely in selecting his force of clerks from the best material to be found in this and adjoining state, the entire body, with no exception whatever, being classed as a model corps of clerks.

Each clerk in this model establishment has a department of his own. There he can always be found, and nowhere else. The drilling of the force is so complete that every employe understands fully his business, and there is no bobbling ever seen. Each department of the store and all of the numerous long counters and rows of shelving have their own special salesman, and everything is conducted smoothly and in the very best of order.

One of the leading departments of this house is where the silks and dress goods are sold. Here a most complete assortment of dress goods can be found at all times, and the stock is so full and extensive that it would be folly to go anywhere else. These goods are all imported from the best manufacturers of the old country, and for quality and finish cannot be surpassed anywhere. This department is a great resort with the ladies, and large quantities of silks and dress goods are passed over this counter daily.

The hosiery and ladies' underwear department is one of the most attractive divisions in the store, and commands the attention of hundreds of patrons daily. These goods, when purchased by Captain Keely, were selected with great care and precaution, and, for excellence of make and beauty of finish, are superior in every respect to many of the same class offered by other stores in this city. Ladies visiting Keely's should not go away without taking a bird's eye view of this department. The department that attracts the attention of lady visitors to this establishment with the greatest interest is the section devoted to the sale of ladies' underwear. Here everything that a lady wants or may need in making up her toilet can be had already made. At a counter adjoining can be seen ladies' dresses all made up and ready to be put on. These goods are guaranteed, both as to quality and fit.

Anybody, no matter how large or how small, who should in some way become unfortunate and lose her clothing, can send to Keely's and get a new outfit from head to heels, and made up and ready to wear. Just imagine it! This is decidedly a new feature in the dry goods business of Atlanta. Ready-made clothing for ladies is now the go and Keely is, in consequence, doing a large business in this line. Go around and get a suit just for luck. This is the year for new departures.

The notion department of this store is replete in all its appointments and anything that can be called for in this line can be furnished in the shortest possible manner, and all of the best. It is a pleasure to visit this department and look over the handsome display that is made here. A visit to it is well worth the trouble and will repay any one. These goods are all marked down at the bottom prices and bargains are picked up any day at this counter.

Captain Keely makes a special feature in his glove trade. He deals in nothing but the best makes, and nearly all his goods are imported from manufacturers located across the waters. Each year he sends on immense orders, and by paying cash for his stock is enabled to sell them at low prices and make a comfortable profit at the same time. His stock of gloves are all selected from the latest styles out and manufactured with the most superb finish upon them.

Another, and none the least, attractive department of this immense house is the division set apart for the sale of linens and linen goods. This department is entirely replete in all its appointments and an extensive supply of all goods in this line are to be seen in this department every day. A large majority of these goods are imported, and great care is taken in selecting them before they are purchased. Captain Keely has a special agent across the waters who looks after the interests of this house, and keeps a fine and magnificent supply always on hand.

Other sections and departments of this mammoth house are as replete and attractive. His stock in the shoe department is unrivalled in this state. Miles, Burts and Zeigler's shoes are seen here in all varieties, and thousands of pairs of shoes of these popular makes are sold every month. Ladies and gentlemen, boys and girls, can all get supplied in the very best manner and with an excellent quality of goods at the shoe department.

The departments for the display and sale of prints and domestics, also the gent's furnishing departments, are models in every way. What can't be found in these lines at

yet been made. Keely's store is a success in every particular, and is in every respect an emporium of fashion. All goods sold are guaranteed, and no poor or stale stock is for sale there. The house has an enviable reputation already established, and the proprietor does not intend to see it go down, but, on the contrary, proposes to enlarge his business and his reputation as a first-class dry-goods store, year after year.

THE SUCCESS OF A NORTHERN MAN AND A NORTHERN ENTERPRISE IN GEORGIA.

Among the notable examples of success in our midst, we take pleasure in calling the attention of northern visitors to that of Dr. Wm. H. White, formerly surgeon in the late union army. By outspoken, fair action, he has made for himself a state reputation that commands the fullest confidence of our people. He never catered to any absurd notions to establish himself, or the company which he has so successfully introduced. His course has been honest and liberal, while he has never acted towards southern people as if they were not honest and reasonable beings. It is no doubt true that he has this advantage, that is, of having charge of a very strong company, perhaps the strongest in the United States. We have reference to the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. It is not only purely mutual, but we are satisfied it has, and is able to pay higher dividends than any other company in the United States. During the last twenty years it has paid each year over one million of dollars for death losses, and its sworn reports and that of the several state insurance commissioners, shows for several years an increased surplus over its liabilities, giving assurance of its continued unequalled prosperity, as well as affording the most reliable indemnity at the lowest possible cost. We might cite as further evidence of this latter fact that its interest receipts alone for the past five years more than paid its entire death losses and working expenses.

Its assets are now $18,000,000, surplus on the New York standard of reserve of about four millions, and its ratio to its liabilities is much larger than any other company.

As to its dividends returns, we speak from a personal knowledge. At first they were large, have yearly increased, thus making our rate of premiums less and less. In giving this brief outline of the Northwestern's great advantages, we do not wish to be understood as intending in the slightest to detract from Dr. White's real meirt or the appreciation of him by our people. Other northern men can come south and do as well; all that is asked or expected, is to be treated fairly, and receive credit for our true worth.

The Northwestern is ably managed from the president down through all its officials, and promptly pays its claims.

OUR BUILDINGS,

AND THE NEEDED REFORM CALLED FOR.

Very great improvement could be made in our houses, especially in the inside adornments, and that by plastering. There is a great amount of worthless work palmed off on the public. The inside finish of many buildings in our city is flimsy, of inferior material, and remains intact but a short time.

In some of these houses large cracks can be seen in the walls, yet no, cause visible. In others, large pieces of plastering flake off. While in others the finishing coat is gone. And yet in others, where by some accident a small hole has been made in the plastering, sand will sift from the place, proving that the material is devoid of cement. All this evinces that there is a want of proportions, or quality of materials used, or that there is something wrong in the manner of applying the material or plaster.

A CONSTITUTION reporter called upon Mr. J. G. Thrower and found him overlooking a number of men just putting the finishing touches to the new residence of Mr. L. J. Hill, corner of Washington and Fair streets.

We asked the reasons for so much inferior plastering as can be seen in our city? He gave several, one, said he, is due to the present custom of contracting out work. A person intending to build, anxious to receive much work for little money, contracts to the lowest bidder, without any knowledge of the party proposing to do the work. This party, perhaps, is ignorant of the rule for combining materials for making the cement known as plaster. Although the specifications of work may say that so much of this, and so much of that, must be used, but very often men take contracts at little over the price of the material, and they avail themselves of the opportunities presented to save themselves, for much deception can be practiced in preparing material for plastering a building. When contractors take a job at prices but little over cost of material, is it to be expected that the contractor will superintend the work for nothing besides paying the money out of his own pocket to do the work, and that too, frequently for a man who is able to pay a fair price for a good job? It is out of reason, and the consequence is, that the proper proportions of material are not used, the work is rapidly turned off, a fair finish is given to it, and the owner of the house imagines he has a good piece of work cheaply done, and the mistake is not discovered until the work is accepted and paid for. Too late it is ascertained that the mortar is rotten and that the work is only half done.

Another trouble about plastering, said Mr. Thrower, is that but few men taking contracts in this line of business know anything of the material they are using. For instance, there are no two qualities of lime brought to this market which have the same strength. It is absolutely necessary therefore, that in order to assure perfect work that the contractors must know the relative strength and the different proportions to be used to make the required cement. It is known to but few people that the best and strongest lime manufactured in Georgia can find but little sale in this market simply because it is more difficult to work, and owners of houses will not pay the small extra expense asked by the contractor to use it.

In speaking of a reform in plastering or a provision for better work, Mr. Thrower said the remedy is being applied and the art of plastering will improve. People who intend to build should act as they do when they purchase cloth for the purpose of making a suit of clothes. If they are not judges of the material needed, they will go to a merchant in whom they have confidence, take his word as to the value and quality of the goods, then pay the price asked. The time will come when there will be an improvement. Men who wish neat houses will go to those who know their business, have reputation at stake and cannot afford to do bad work. There is always enough honest competition to keep down anything like a monopoly in this business.

Mr. Thrower was asked if much work was going on now? At present, I have all I can attend to, said he. I have under contract five or six fine houses. One for Dr. Tucker, one for Mr. H. Werner, original contracts by Mr. Broomhead; three more for Messrs. Longley & Robinson, beside several small buildings. My contracts are for first-class work.

But enough. Mr. Thrower never groans or frets about his business, or his place in the world. Years ago he slided into the art of plastering by the gravitation of his nature, and swings there as easily as a star. In fact, he is a star in his business, but his works, and not our pencil, speak for him. He invariably has all the work he can do, not because he does it cheap, but good work. Men who have houses to plaster save money by contracting with him, because when the contract is carried out the work is pretty, smooth, and durable.

MESSRS. HOWARD, WOOD & CO.,

NO. 33 ALABAMA STREET, ATLANTA, GA.

The above house is constantly increasing in influence and extending its prosperous trade. The proprietors have a perfect knowledge of every detail connected with the business, and combines with this a fine capacity for understanding the wants of their patrons. They are prepared to fill any orders at the lowest prices, and their prompt dispatch ensures to their customers the freshest and most

getic, live business men. On Saturday they were receiving a large lot of tobacco which was stamped and shipped from North Carolina on the first of May, the first tobacco received here under the new tax law. It is unnecessary to enumerate their specialties among their extensive and finely prepared stocks, selected from the best manufacturers. They offer special brands of chewing tobacco, smokers's articles, cigars, etc. This house offers superior inducements for orders and patronage, as the stocks are not only always fresh but the prices are fixed to suit the demands and views of every class of dealers. In fact the character and standing of Messrs. Howard, Wood & Co. is such as will specially recommend them to the favor and patronage of the public.

MOORE'S BUSINESS UNIVERSITY.

THE BEST PRACTICAL BUSINESS SCHOOL IN THE COUNTRY.

It is said that no fraud can stand against time. It wears out the weak and inefficient, and gives strength and power to the strong and efficient.

Judged by this test, Moore's Business University has all the elements of success and efficiency. Started years ago, it has encountered panic, opposition and dull times; and yet, it stands to-day stronger, better and more popular than ever. All colleges organized against it, went down under the inexorable logic of events, one of the other giving up the field, until "Moore's" stands without any opposition in its field of operation, which extends from Virginia to Mississippi.

There is no more thorough College in the union than "Moore's." It is patterned after the best models; it has a high standard of scholarship and an extensive curriculum; its professors are all unsurpassed in the especial departments; its systems are first-class, and its appliances all that can be needed. There is no better way to judge of the excellence of the education given by this College

THAN BY THE RECORD OF ITS GRADUATES.

They are occupying the very first places in the business communities in which they are living, No man gets a diploma from "Moore's" who has not demonstrated his proficiency by the most rigid examinations. It has, therefore, come to be an axiom in the business world that a graduate of the Southern Business University is capacitated to take charge of any set of books, from a large banking house down to a cross-roads grocery. No graduate of his University writes for a position. They find it unsought.

No man is too poor to give his son a business education, and no man is too rich to justify his not giving his son such an education. Equipped with the knowledge that a full course at "Moore's" gives a young man, he is readier to meet the world than if he were backed by a large fortune. With this training he can understand all the details of his business, be it large or small, and nothing but vicious habits or dead-square laziness can prevent his making a fortune. An investigation into the books of the College, and the records of those graduates of whom traces can be found, it is ascertained that eleven out of every twelve are succeeding admirably in their various pursuits. A record so good as this cannot be shown by any other college.

It looks like folly in a newspaper to avouch the excellence of a college so well established as the Southern Business University is; but we really believe that it is the best business school in the country, or within the reach of the people of the Southern States. It has had students from every city in Georgia and the states around it, and every student that has ever been within its walls will recommend it in the highest terms. This is no idle puff, written to please, but it is deliberate advice given to the public with a view of inducing our people towards giving their sons the education most vitally needed, and pointing out a college that offers all the advantages, and one that is thoroughly and absolutely reliable. Every father who reads this should send to Prof. B. F. Moore for circulars and certificates.

MESSRS. LANGSTON & CRANE.

In another column will be found the card of the above wholesale grocers, commission merchants and cotton factors. For years this establishment has been one of the most reliable ones in the city, their trade having always been of the best character and their transactions done on the safe basis. The gentlemen composing the firm are most favorably known as first-class merchants in this city, and their goods will be found in every particular to be exactly as they are billed to purchasers. Their ample facilities to supply all demands made on their large resources are happily exhibited in the satisfaction expressed by their numerous patrons. With all these invitations to examine their stock, we commend them to the careful attention and patronage of customers.

A SUCCESSFUL HISTORY.

SKETCH OF THE HOUSE OF GAY, M'CLESKEY & CO

In 1865, when Atlanta was just rising from its ashes, E. H. Gay & Son established on Peachtree street the first dry goods house in that quarter of the city. Fourteen years have passed away, and on the same spot Gay, McCleskey & Co. are established as the successors of the old firm. But the surroundings are greatly changed. Then there was a small store and a limited stock of dry goods. The city was small, and its future had not opened into the splendid developments which have come since. Now the firm is established in a fine three story brick building of its own, with one of the largest, best selected, most varied stocks to be found in this city of great dry goods houses. To this firm belongs not only the credit of their own success, but also the honor of doing much for the city generally and for their part of it particularly. They have had much to do with the building up of Peachtree street, which now has a number of our best business houses on it. In the lead of these pioneers have followed many permanent investments. They have improved the character of the trade and have done their full part toward the result which changed a few straggling stores into a line of elegant buildings adorning both sides of the street and affording great commercial conveniences to the citizens of Atlanta. The large trade of this firm does not only reach all parts of the side of the city on which they are located, but extends to every ward, and we may say, to every street. Extending beyond Atlanta it goes out on all our railroads to the extent of wide reputation for business capacity and fair dealing. This great trade has grown up from a small start steadily every year, and it increases all the time.

An examination of the handsome store will explain in a great degree this result, while the high character of the proprietors and their untiring enterprise, make their success easily understood. The store-room is one of the largest and best arranged in the city and has every convenience for the customer. It is superintended by the proprietors, who are men of long experience and of the best business skill. The buyer for the firm, Mr. A. O. M. Gay, has had a fourteen years' training to fit him to meet the varied demands of his trade. He knows how to get a good stock as well as any one, and fortunately the firm has ample means to buy as largely as they wish. They are thoroughly acquainted with the wants of all styles of Atlanta trade and with this view they always buy. Though their stock is from the newest, prettiest and best that the markets afford, they buy so favorably that they can sell as low as those who seize bulk goods and bankrupt stocks as an opportunity for investment. This firm never supplies its fine retail stock in great bulk goods which can be bought for a little less money. It requires skill and money to keep up all the variety of style and the fineness of quality required in a first-class retail stock. They have both these qualifications and use them well. To assist the proprietors, we find a large number of skilled salesmen who are well acquainted with the city and visiting trade.

When we look over the stock we find it ample to supply the wants of a large

RETAIL AND JOBBING BUSINESS.

The amount of goods sold at wholesale is very large and the figures offered seldom fail to convince the purchaser, but the bright, busy retail department is what most interests us. Here there is always a striking scene as the steady stream of custom pours in and out. We cannot tell all that is to be seen here, for there is enough to fill a trade issue. It is interesting to look at the fine line of dress goods, and the trimmings just as fine. Fancy goods, hosiery, handkers

are in brilliant array on the neatly packed shelves and the full show-cases.

In the department of staple dry-goods of all kinds there is just such a stock as we would expect such a firm to keep. It is abundant, new, well arranged and cheap, very cheap—even in this day of cheap prices.

When we look at the shoe stock there is a feeling of surprise at its extent and variety. Here are all styles of gents', ladies' and childrens' shoes of the best Philadelphia custom make. These goods are so largely handled that the prices offered are quite favorable. Of hats, from the plainest wool to the finest felt and a variety of straw goods, we see a big display. Umbrellas and parasols form one of the leading points in this large stock.

The firm are agents in Atlanta for the celebrated "Keep's Shirts," which have brought down the price of this article at least one-half. These shirts are worn by almost everybody now. They fit elegantly, wear well, and are made only of the best material, and yet they can be bought for about half what other makes not one bit better are sold for. The Keep shirt is a great invention. In Atlanta it is in the hands of a live firm who will push it into even greater popularity than it now has. Recently the firm of which we are speaking established

A MILLINERY DEPARTMENT,

which is one of the most attractive in the city. It is in the hands of an experienced lady trimmer, who fits up every day hats and bonnets in the latest styles for the best and most fastidious trade in the city. In its elegance and completeness this department takes a rank second to none in the city.

A very full stock of all the material necessary is always kept on hand. Artificial flowers of the rarest beauty are also kept. Indeed the whole department is well fitted out in all respects and has already attracted a very large trade. Every season it will be found full of the newest styles which are offered at agreeable prices. Any class of trade and any taste can be satisfied here. We have thus briefly sketched one of the most prosperous houses in Atlanta. It has a history of which it may well be proud. It has kept fully up with the march of progress in Atlanta, where it was one of the first evidences of new life after the war. By adhering to the best business principles these thorough merchants have built up their house and extended their trade over a great city and a large part of a great state. They have a store now which supplies that trade with goods of excellent quality and offers such a variety that many wants may be met under this one roof. Their trade has clung to them because of the good treatment they extended and new customers come to them because they hear of such things.

J. C. & J. CARTER,

WHOLESALE GROCERS, 65 EAST ALABAMA STREET.

No wholesale house in Atlanta is doing a larger or more extensive trade than the popular and staunch firm of Messrs. J. C. & J. Carter, of No. 65 East Alabama street. The business of this firm is exclusively a wholesale grocery trade, and in this line they have few equals in the south, and no superiors. The members of this firm, although they have both been engaged in the grocery business of our city for some years past, did not form a copartnership until two years since, when this house came into prominence and has rapidly gone to the front since that time until to-day it is rated as one of the largest and most extensive wholesale establishments to be found in the state. Their place of business is centrally located and is one of the best in the city. The gentlemen who are at the head of this house have a polite and cordial way of meeting their friends which at once makes their visitors feel at home, and as a consequence they are both winning much popularity in the territory adjacent to Atlanta. The goods sent out by this firm are first-class in every particular. They expend much time and care in selecting everything of the best quality.

The store of this house is one of the largest in the city and looks neat and well kept all the time. The proprietors are constantly on the go selling goods and filling the numerous orders that come to them every day from all portions of the country. Their trade is as extensive in Alabama as it is in Georgia and in South Carolina; thousands of dollars worth of goods are sold by this house every week through their accommodating traveling salesmen.

Messrs. J. C. & J. Carter, have in their employ several salesmen who do nothing but travel and look after the interests of their house in every portion of Georgia and adjoining states. These gentlemen understand their business thoroughly and have the confidence of the public. Carter's agents have been known to sell thousands of dollars worth of goods in towns from which drummers from other houses are sent away without a single order. This is owing to the fact that they never offer anything for sale but the very best that can be put in the market. The store and ware-room in which this firm carry on their business were built for them especially and arranged according to their ideas of what they should be. This being so, the establishment is arranged in the very best of style, and can be put down as the most complete in every respect. Owing to their extensive trade a large stock has to be carried at all times, so that orders can be filled without delay. For this reason the Carters needed plenty of room, and recently they were compelled to build a wing to their store, which is about one hundred feet wide. Below is an extensive basement used as a ware-room. In it are stored hundreds of tierces and barrels of lard, and an immense supply of syrup and molasses in barrels and hogsheads. With this character of goods, the basement store-room is so packed that it is with some difficulty that passage ways are kept open.

This is known as the store-room and in it upon all sides can be seen piles of barrels and boxes that reach to the ceiling. Everything that is usually kept in a first-class wholesale grocery establishment can be seen here in immense quantities—hundreds of barrels of sugar of all grades and thousands of barrels of flour of all quantities. Some time since, when the railroads had a split-up in freight rates from the New York lines, J. C. & J. Carter took advantage of the decline and got out one of the largest and most complete stocks of goods that was ever brought to the south. The firm by their quick action and their excellent forethought saved several thousand dollars of freight money and are enabled by this to sell all classes of goods at reduced and attractive prices. This firm is winning quite a reputation for their "Fancy Flour" which is ranked among the best to be found for sale in either this or any other market. "Carter's Fancy Flour" is known all over Georgia as a fancy flour without a fancy price. Most brands of fancy flour have fancy prices. Not so, however, with that sold by Messrs. J. C. & J. Carter. Their choice brand is sold without any fancy price being attached with it. A year since the brand of flour known as "Carter's Fancy Flour," was comparatively unknown, as up to that time the firm had not properly introduced it to the public. Now it is well known everywhere, and is gaining in popularity daily. A gentleman remarked a few days ago that he "knew of no better brand anywhere." An Atlanta baker says that it is "the best flour in the market," and that he would use it if it was worth "a dollar per barrel more." Since last fall Messrs. J. C. & J. Carter have sold over eight thousand barrels of this brand, and the demand for it is growing greater every day. Some months since "Carter's Fancy", was comparatively unknown in this territory. Now nearly all of the best flour sold is of this brand.

This firm has the exclusive sale of this excellent brand of flour, and have all they can do to fill the orders that are coming in every day.

This brand is put up in half and quarter sacks, and is shipped in this way to merchants at a distance. The sacks are all new and clean, which goes a good way towards making the contents desirable by those who are constantly using it. "Carter's Fancy" has almost the exclusive sale in this city, as a first-class family flour, and those who have tried it never use any other brand. The flour is made from selected wheat, and is warranted fresh and pure. The beauty of its color causes it to be much admired and sought after by the best families of Atlanta.

We might write more of the firm of J. C. & J. Carter, but it is useless, as their reputation and business qualifications are already established in Georgia, and are too well known to need further notice at our hands. The gentlemen who compose the firm are well and favorably known, and the traveling salesmen need no praise at our hands. The house is conceded to be one of the leading enterprises of the city, and is established in a large and lucrative business. Messrs. J. C. & J. Carter have certainly a bright future before them, and we wish the house much success.

A. C. & B. F. WYLY.

We take pleasure in calling attention to the card of the above house. The firm was first organized in 1852, and in 1859 opened the first exclusively wholesale grocery house in Atlanta. For the last ten years they have done the largest business in their line ever done by any firm in the state. Their prompt method of dealing, reliability of goods, courteous attention and popularity with the trade require no word from us. The name Wyly has become the synonym for strict integrity, honorable dealing, and a business thrift and energy that any merchant might

ATLANTA AND CHARLOTTE AIR-LINE RAILWAY.

Railroads hold a position of vital importance to the interests of social and material progress. The electric touch of railway enterprise has awakened remote regions to the uses and amenities of advanced civilization and stimulated all industries. They are rays of light and information radiating from centers of knowledge and culture. Like the sunbeam, they exert a silent yet elevating influence. But for them the riverless expanses and wide interior spaces of the West to-day would be still lingering under the dominion of the wilderness and the savage. The most prosperous, and most cultivated of the population, inhabiting them, but for railroads would be as stagnant and lethargic as any of the isolated Mexican communities which know nothing of the great world which surges beyond their barriers of trackless waste or rugged mountains, and which live after a feeble fashion in changeless customs brought down from the days of Cortez and the Montezumas.

Railroads are not only a local, but a general good. Their benefits are not confined to the narrow belt traversed by their cars. The Atlanta and Charlotte Air-line Railway is a signal illustration of this fact.

The Atlanta and Charlotte Air-Line Railway was completed in the fall of 1873, just as the panic began its work of demoralization of the people and depreciation of values. Although for the past five years the shrinkage has been great in all sections, this road has proved of immense practical benefit to the state of Georgia, to the city of Atlanta, and the people of Northeast Georgia.

Notwithstanding the continual and heavy decrease of taxable values since 1873, and the undervaluation of property returned in many instances, the increase in the aggregate of the whole property in twenty-one counties in Northeast Georgia is $2,613,977. The increase in the value of cotton, corn and provisions held for sale on the first of April, and of horses, mules, hogs, sheep and cattle, is over $550,000. This, besides returning a handsome revenue to the state, is a gratifying evidence of the thrift of the people. The productive capacity of the soil has been increased, and mining and manufacturing stimulated. The great advantages of this region is more widely known and hundreds of thousands of dollars have been invested in mines and factories. Immigrants from all climes and sections are seeking homes, and the increase in population in five years, despite the prevalence of "Western fever" in certain localities is over 20,000.

In 1873, Atlanta, with a population of some 31,000, had a yearly trade of some $20,000,000. She has now over 41,000 inhabitants and an annual trade of $40,000,000. The Atlanta and Charlotte Air-Line has contributed a large per centage of this increase. It has opened up to Atlanta commerce new fields, and has swelled her sales of merchandise to many points hitherto untouched.

The influence on Northeast Georgia is marked and highly encouraging. It has stimulated agriculture and practical husbandry, the development of mineral resources, and all those little industries that go to make up in a large degree universal prosperity. Towns have sprung up as if by magic, developing the commercial capacities of their localities; school-houses and institutions of learning of all kinds are being rapidly multiplied, and the area of religious knowledge increased. The Sunday-school cause has received a wonderful impetus, and the Herald of the Cross receives a warm welcome and a heartier co-operation. Old habits are being discarded, and people and country taking on a new growth of ideas, feelings and sentiments. Order is being brought out of Chaos, illiteracy exterminated by culture, inattention and indifference eliminated by industry and economy, and immorality dispelled by religious training. The sturdy, rugged and honest yeomanry of Northeast Georgia are diamonds in the rough, but diamonds that polished through the influence of the Atlanta and Charlotte Air-Line upon its civilization will shine with unfading lustre among the brightest gems in the crown of Georgia's Material and Moral greatness.

Every climate has its peculiar development of natural loveliness or sublimity contrasting vividly, and by that very contrast deepening an unavoidable effect. In the

"Pomp of Groves and garniture of Fields"

in the south there is much to charm, yet in the more elevated localities found in the Piedmont belt the mountain freshness and buoyancy exalt the senses and make us linger lovingly where ocean anthems harped forth from swaying pine boughs, and refreshing shades are cast by far-spreading oaks and delicately leaved cedars—where there are

"Flowers in the valley, splendor in the beam,
Health in the gale, and freshness in the stream."

In opening up to the seeker after health or pleasure such a vast array of places

"Of freshness, of gladness and mirth,
Of fair sunny glades where the butter-cup springs,
Of cool-gushing fountains, of rose-tinted wings,
Of birds, beet and blossoms, all beautiful things,
Whose brightness rejoices,"—

the Atlanta and Charlotte Air-Line railway has conferred a signal boon upon humanity. Here along its line lies the "golden land of fair Idlesse," where health can be secured by drinking in its pure air and health-giving waters. If you would see Nature in her grandest and sublimest aspects, ascend some mountain peak and view the rising of the sun. The blue ocean of the universe glittering with its isles of Light is spread out before you, while God's high orchestra, the stars, hymn in matchless melody the approach of God of Day. The Orient flashes with a pale amber only to melt away into more gorgeous colors. The tiny dew-drop on the scented leaves sways to the scented breeze, as Morn's rich red gold lies on the tinted skies and wood. Day's azure arches are thrown wide open by Aurora as with noiseless march the flame of early sunlight comes up the zenith tinging with its golden-crimson hue the jagged steep and gray crag-rifted fissure of each mountain peak. The delicate lace-work of the highest cloud that covers the entire dome of the sky with its filmy tracery, an exquisitely-wrought veil of purest white hanging between us and the Azurn vault causes the latter to appear only the bluer through its diaphanous drapery. The sun-emblazoned mists proudly coil up around the breezy heights, while leafy colonnade, broad savannas, soft-shadowed vistas, green dingles, "smiling valleys, dimpling Nature's cheek," "laughing meadows cradling singing streams" in this shadowless current of resplendent light becomes enveloped in a royal mantle of gold and vermilion. The opening programme of day is grand indeed, but its close is grander still. Delightful indeed is it to view the setting sun, as the passion of Old Sol glows over the bosom of the floating clouds. The vast expanse above is flecked with clouds. White-winged cloudlets wander far and free; bright-shrined clouds float as they sleep; sparkling spires of broken clouds, in wierd shapes, collide with whiter clouds, and the rays of the sun interline their separate columns until they shine like sapphires or diamonds, thickly studded in ebony and coral. Gorgeous is the drapery that shrouds the pavilion of the dying day, and regal is the sun-set that paints the radiant skies. As the sunset's glowing roses fade from the purple crest of the mountains, the silver-tinted mists veil hill and valley, rock and stream, and as the sunset seeks to gild Earth's gloomy valleys, and is there denied an entrance, it rises to the mountain cloud amid the glow of Heaven's glories. Twilight fades away into the silvery sheen of Pale Luna, and the starry armaments sweep in endless circle round the battlements of Para-

THE BEST EVIDENCE.

WHAT RELIABLE MEN SAY OF WOOLLEY'S OPIUM ANTIDOTE—A REMARKABLE DOCUMENT.

City of Atlanta, state of Georgia, Fulton county—To all whom it may concern.—The following is a true statement of facts concerning my case and its treatment by Major B. M. Woolley, of Atlanta, Georgia, namely:

In 1866 I was severely wounded, and under treatment the physicians gave me morphine constantly. The result was that it became necessary for me to continue the use of opium thereafter, although I tried faithfully to break the habit by decreasing the dose. Being a physician of thirty-five years' practice (having graduated at the Philadelphia medical college in 1841), I appreciated the disastrous effect produced by the use of opiates. I tried half a dozen so-called remedies without the slightest benefit. With all the power of will and the free use of other stimulants, I struggled to keep the habit from growing stronger, but without success. I became a mere walking skeleton, weighing but one hundred and nine pounds in January, 1878.

The quantity of opiates that I consumed daily is said to be greater than any one else has ever been known to take, and is so extraordinary that I have written this statement after a careful estimate, and verified the same under oath, in order that any person interested may know that this is not a patent medicine certificate, gotten up for advertisement, regardless of truth, but a genuine, reliable statement for the benefit of other sufferers.

For six months before I began Woolley's antidote, I used morphine and hydrate of chloral alternately as follows:

Thirty (30) grains of morphine in the morning.

One hundred (100) grains hydrate of chloral at noon.

Thirty (30) grains of morphine at sundown.

One hundred (100) grains of chloral about ten o'clock.

NEXT MORNING.

Sixty (60) grains of morphine.

Fifty (50) grains of chloral at noon.

Sixty (60) grains of morphine at sundown.

Fifty (50) grains of chloral about ten o'clock.

Amounting in all to one hundred and eighty (180) grains of morphine and three hundred (300) grains of chloral in forty-eight (48) hours. I was obliged to augment the action of the morphine with the chloral in this irregular manner for the reason that the morphine lost its soporific effect if taken in regular doses for two consecutive days. It has been eight months since I began the opium antidote; from the first day I ceased to desire opiates of any kind; I experienced no pain, nor inconvenience. I have not taken opiates of any kind since January 7th, but simply adhered to the antidote, until about four weeks ago, when I left off the treatment without the slightest difficulty. I don't desire either opiate or antidote, have no hankering or uneasiness—in fact, I seldom think of either. I am completely cured I sleep well, my appetite is good, and, although I am nearly fifty-seven years old, I feel like a man of twenty-five, and weigh one hundred and sixty-five pounds.

I am well known in Marengo, Dallas, Wilcox, Perry, Sumter and Green counties, Alabama. My postoffice is Linden, Marengo county, Alabama. I will cheerfully answer correspondents who may desire further particulars upon the subject. I respectfully refer (without permission) to any prominent citizen of the above named counties for my status, general reputation for reliability, integrity, etc.

A. A. J. RIDDLE, M. D.

Subscribed and sworn before me, this 2d day of October, 1878.

DANIEL PITTMAN,
Ordinary Fulton county, Georgia.

I am well acquainted with the above named gentleman, Doctor A. A. J. Riddle, and know that the facts are true to the letter. (Signed) F. T. RYAN,
City Clerk of Atlanta, Ga.
Atlanta, Ga., October 1, 1878.

He further writes, after having been cured six months:

LINDON, MARENGO CO., ALA., April 6, 1879.

My Dear Friend and Noble Benefactor—My long silence has probably induced you to think that I had either forgotten you, or that I had departed to a blissful home. * * * But, sir, it is not either. I will never forget you as long as memory lasts. I have so much to write about I do not know what to say first. * * * You have doubtless conjectured to yourself the cause and said to yourself that I am afraid the doctor has gone to drinking by his not writing. Now, isn't that so, Mr. Woolley? No, sir. My great love and veneration for you, and I speak it reverentially, when I say I will sacrifice all—my life itself—before I will ever take to strong drink or opium again. I had a violent attack of pneumonia in January last. The doctors, in consultation, advised brandy and morphine as a desirous resort. I objected, and took neither, although I was confined to my bed for some time. You can not get in this life all that is due you for the good you are doing. In after life you will get it. Your children and children's children will reap the reward. You ought to be the happiest man in the world. I went to Selma the other day, and my old friends would ask me, what have you done to bring about such a change. You look so much better than for years past; you seem cheerful; you keep better company; you attend church instead of rum-shops; and, indeed, more genteel generally? I only replied that Woolley's opium antidote did it all. Your friends spoke of you in the highest terms, which endeared them to me, for I shall always look upon you as my best friend on earth. * * * Yours very truly,

A. A. J. RIDDLE, M.D.

SWEET SOUNDS.

THE ESTEY ORGAN COMPANY IN ATLANTA.

The fact that the great Estey Organ company have established a southern branch at No. 10 Marietta street is a great gain for Atlanta. The organs of their make, though they have been popular in the south for years, will now be offered from a central southern city at prices far below those at which they were procured before. Mr. C. A. Capwell, a business man of the best capacity, is the manager of the southern branch, and gives to the business his closest personal attention. At his ware-rooms may be seen instruments of various styles and finish, at prices ranging from $85 to $1,500, but all possessed of that sweetness of tone which has won for the Estey organ its world wide fame. The points of superiority of this organ are numerous. Among these most prominent are the superb tone, which is familiar to all, its easy responsive touch, its beauty of design and great durability.

There are in this country over 85,000 people who have purchased Estey organs, and the general verdict has sustained their excellence in every particular named. As an instrument for increasing the pleasure and attractions of home the reed organ is allowed a first rank and the Estey has become so familiar that it appears in almost every southern parlor. With a view to meeting the demands of the southern trade—to supply its every want, the Estey Organ company have established their large warerooms here. They will ever keep on hand as full a stock as any purchaser could wish and will suit any taste with their delightful instruments, which are gotten up in such taste and elegance as be at once an ornament to a house and a source of unfailing pleasure to its inmates.

AGRICULTURE IN THE MOON.

PLANTING IN THE MOON, OR IN DIFFERENT STAGES OF THE MOON.

Those extensive seedsmen and dealers in farm engines, large machinery, etc., Messrs. Mark W. Johnson & Co., of our city, No. 27 Marietta street, inform us that a large proportion of their customers are guided by the moon in planting their crops, and never fail in large productions. Scientists should investigate this question and ascertain if there is any thing in it, or is it the superior quality of the seeds as sold by this old established house. The trade of this house extends from Canada to Mexico, and is therefore rational—not local or sectional. They are manufacturers of sugar and syrup evaporators of a very superior quality. They also manufacture harrows and corn shellers. They have introduced many valuable seeds, among which we mention the Minnesota Early Amber sugar cane, and the now celebrated Cat-tail (or Pearl) millet and the Bill Dallas wheat—the only rust-proof variety known.

We cannot do otherwise than advise the universal patronage of this reliable and responsible mercantile firm. Being skilled agriculturists they know the wants of the planting public. Their extensive warehouse is now filled with the latest improved engines, threshers, reapers, mowers, fan mills, grain cradles, sorgo cane mills, gins, horse powers and the new and practical traction or self-propelling farm engine. Their L. & R. fertilizers are in all probability the most superior on the market. Apply for their circulars.

IVE'S PHOTOGRAPH ESTABLISHMENT

Visitors to the city will find at 40½ Whitehall street, Ivie's gallery, where the best ferrotypes are made in a few minutes so as to guarantee satisfaction. The new rooms of the gallery are beautiful, and are finished with every appliance for producing perfect pictures. In a few days a photographing department will be opened. One of finest artists in the south has been engaged to take charge of it. A large framing department is also to be added to this extensive establishment. Stop in as you pass.

THE READING ROOM.

Mr. C. J. Weinmeister's "Reading Room," on Marietta street, is one of the coolest and most fashionable resorts in the south. Located in the very center of the city, it does of course a very handsome and remunerative business. The Reading Room is divided into two departments, each fitted up in the handsomest and most costly manner.

The saloon is arranged in a most attractive style. At the back of the counter are to be seen handsome glass show cases filled with scores of different kinds of wines and liquors. Anything that can be desired can be had by merely asking for it. The very best of wines, liquors, etc., all served by the experienced hands of the proprietor and Mr. D. S. Pacetti. Each of these gentlemen know exactly how to please the taste of the most fastidious, and never fail to serve exactly what is desired. It is a noticeable fact that Mr. Weinmeister has almost the exclusive patronage of the very best citizens of Atlanta and visitors to the city. This is owing to the superiority of the stock that he keeps on hand and the attention with which guests are waited upon. The saloon in fact is superbly kept, handsomely managed, and is one of the most popular to be found in the south.

The restaurant department is one that has attracted considerable attention, both with the citizens of Atlanta and visitors from abroad. Every feature seems to be so complete and attractive. The walls and ceilings, like those of the saloon, are handsomely frescoed, and pictures are hung on every side. The tables, dishes and linens shine from the effects of good keeping, and the meals that are served come to the famished visitors looking most temptingly. Mr. Weinmeister has one of the finest cooks in the south, and his corps of assistants have been well selected. The waiters and attendants about the department are attentive, polite and courteous, and nothing is left undone that will add the least amount of comfort to the numerous guests of the house. Mr. Weinmeister's management of the Reading Room has won for it much of its popularity, and Atlanta may well feel proud of Mr. W. and his popular enterprise.

COVER UP.

A GREAT HAT EMPORIUM.

Everybody in Georgia has heard of Lewis H. Clarke, of Atlanta. As a hat man, he has a state reputation which guarantees the quality and style of everything that has his name. At No. 6 Whitehall street he has just opened a magnificent stock of spring goods. He is now the agent of Stetson, the greatest of all hat makers. All the latest Stetson styles come direct to his Atlanta house, and it is not too much to say that here can be found just as good a stock as any city in the south can show. Every style of spring hat wear is now to be had at Clarke's at prices which are put in favorable comparison with those offered anywhere. Besides the superb Stetson hats there is also a full stock of straw goods of every kind, from the plainest straw to the finest macinaw that lasts ten years. A gentleman's dress is literally finished by his hat, and if he wants a stylish topping, Clarke's is the place to get it. With years of experience in the business, he has facilities for pleasing all tastes which few others can offer. Besides hats of every kind and style, Clarke keeps always on hand a full stock of canes, umbrellas, and valises. These are purchased from the best manufacturers at most advantageous rates. This store is always a place where a gentleman can find something that he needs to finish his list of necessaries. The popularity of years has won for it the title of a great hat emporium, and orders are sent from all over Georgia to be filled by this great Atlanta house. All who come here should call and see Lewis larke.

CHEAPEST FURNITURE HOUSE IN GEORGIA.

The above sign stands conspicuous over the establishment of Mr. P. H. Snook, No. 9, Marietta street, Atlanta.

In looking from the sign down to the street and seeing drays loading and unloading, and finding piles of boxes and bales of furniture which is being shipped or received, and ascertaining that the business is one car load a day, it would indicate that the sign is entirely appropriate to this popular and enterprising house.

Eighteen months ago, Mr. Snook embarked in business alone. He had experience, he had judgment, had friends and acquaintances, and no capital. But he determined to succeed if energy, indomitable perseverance, and business habits would win. In his case, as they have in countless others, they have brought success, for in a few months he has built up a trade creditable alike to himself, and to the city, and one which ramifies throughout every portion of the surrounding states.

In the brain of many men there is a faculty which exists in the highest state of development and activity. It was the faculty of music in Mozart; invention in Fulton; and an intellectual industry, patient enterprise, combined with good taste, in Mr. Snook in selecting and selling furniture.

He is a practical man, with a thorough acquaintance with every detail of his business. Efficiency perhaps, is one of his leading traits. Whatever he does, he does right along. His business does not sleep on his hands. Nothing which can, or should be done to-day, is postponed by him 'till to-morrow, but everything is dispatched in its season. He is not afraid to take hold and do, but grapples right in with, and pushes his projects to completion, in short he drives business before him, and thus he surpasses many around him.

His customers embrace the most critical, wealthy and intelligent people of the city. If a handsome house is to be furnished, or a bridal outfit is to be purchased, Mr. Snook is the man called upon. This would seem to be an acknowledgment that the more elegant, the rarest and the finest class of goods are sought for at his house. The number of residences in Atlanta he has furnished the past twelve months is almost incredible.

In his dealings with the public he has been actuated by honest business principles. His prices have always been reasonable and his goods have invariably been found to be just such as were represented. To this fact in a large degree, in connection with good judgment and excellent taste in selecting furniture, may be attributed his popularity. His inducements to the public offer superior advantages. Orders will be promptly attended to and the utmost care taken to fill them satisfactorily. THE CONSTITUTION invites the attention of all who desire furniture of any description and at reasonable prices, excellence and beauty of goods, to the house of Mr. Snook.

His stock is large, of the various qualities and styles demanded in this market, and from it every class of customers can suit his or her taste and select what they may want with as much satisfaction as can be secured in any southern city.

His stock is constantly being replenished by accessions from leading manufactories, and furnish the latest, most popular, and fashionable patterns.

SASH, DOORS AND BLINDS.

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF MR. F. W. HART.

Among the rapidly growing business houses of Atlanta we must mention that of Mr. F. W. Hart, at No. 30 South Broad street. Here we find one of the most complete stocks of sashes, doors, blinds, etc, to be seen in the south, all superintended by a clever, active proprietor, who claims to be the pioneer in low prices for such goods in Atlanta. He draws his supplies from the largest factory in the United States, and gets them in such quantities as to enable him to offer low figures to the trade. Besides a large store-house full of goods he has a mechanical department which is superintended by his son—a young gentleman thoroughly acquainted with the business. Here there are facilities for filling orders for odd-sized sash, and indeed, for supplying anything that can be called for in this line. Only the clearest glass is used and the sash are primed with the purest white lead paint. The goods are shipped from the factory in huge quantities and in pieces. They are put together and finely finished in the mechanical department of Mr. Hart's store. The proprietor gives his personal attention to all orders and sees that nothing goes out that is not so securely packed as to be absolutely safe. He quotes prices on bills and figures the goods laid down at the railroad depot of the purchaser. Frequently prices of such goods are quoted without freights added, and the purchaser is misled in his expectations of their cost There are the best guarantees of the superior quality of pine which is used in the manufacture of these goods, and after use by thousands of customers they are heartily indorsed not only for quality, but for economy. Mr. Hart has built up a very large business here, which is constantly on the increase. During the past fifteen days he has taken city bills, which exceeded in amount the total of all similar work sold by him last year. His trade in all parts of Georgia and other states is constantly and rapidly increasing. Recently he has contracted to furnish the sash, doors and blinds for several new residences in Atlanta. Among these are the residences of Dr. H. H. Tucker, Mr. H. Werner, Mr. J. B. Baird, Mr. John H. Ketner and Mr. Owen Carroll. He is largely patronized by the leading contractors of Atlanta, such as B. H. Broomhead, Moses Lipes, Boutell & Smith, A. Murphy, W. S. Wilson & Bro., W. S. Bell and others. Mr. Hart is a thorough business man, who seeks and wins success by judicious advertising, low prices and courteous attention.

MR. ALBERT GUERRY,

PORTRAIT PAINTER, ATLANTA, GA.

The readers of THE CONSTITUTION are all familiar with the uses and charms of the art of painting. It is intimately connected with the elegant literature, the general cultivation, and even the amusements of our times, and all know and feel much of the extent of its powers. Through the senses it awakens the imagination, and by its magic aid, reanimates the dead, acts over before us the great deeds of history, realizes to our eyes the most glorious visions of poetry, and can transfer to a few feet of canvas the unbounded vastness of nature's scenes, the cheering breath of her airs and her changes of season. Rafaelle, Titian, Rubens, Rembrandt and Claude, moulder in the grave, but their works still live. Long years have passed since they died, but their work still beams forth in beauty, still continues to soothe the cares, elevate the thoughts and awaken in the heart the sleeping sense of the great, the sublime, or the holy.

But it is not our object to write of the old painters, nor of the epic painter, who fixes upon his canvas the sentiment of religion, or the glowing conceptions of poetic fancy, but of the portrait painter who appeals to the patronage, the judgment and the natural affections of us all. The painter we refer to is Mr. Albert Guerry, a resident portrait painter of Atlanta, a modest, retiring, quiet gentleman, yet one who, with his brush and pencil, dignifies and animates the countenance, impresses upon it the appearance of wisdom and virtue, of affection or innocence. In short, his pictures require a nobleness of conception, and his productions come fully up to the requirement. They appeal to the comprehension of every one. They rescue from oblivion the once loved features of the absent or the dead; they are memorials of filial or parental affection; they perpetuate all the virtues which in other days filled our affections and cheered our lives. Mr. Guerry exalts and makes sacred his art by administering to the charities of domestic life. But he has not only wakened and charmed on canvas visions of the loved, the lost, and the dead of private life, for many of his pictures have become public and national. Among them those of Rev. Dr. Minnegerode, Peterkin, Woodbridge, Bishop Gibbons and Dr. James L. Cabell, of the university of Virginia. Then there is Governor John F. Hartranft, Bishop Howe and Rev. Dr. Boardman, D. D., of Pennsylvania. Then there are his portraits of Generals Toombs and Cobb; also, Senator B. H. Hill, General J. B. Gordon, ex-Governor Brown, Judge Hiram Warner, Dr. J. M. Johnson and Judge O. A. Lochrane, of Georgia. And there are besides these, others of his pictures which have become public and national in perpetuating the expression of the mind, speaking in the features of the brave, the good and the great, of heroes of our country, patriots of our own history, and of the men of genius who have lived among us. His list of portraits embraces scholars and eloquent divines whose doctrines are taught, poets and orators we all admire, and statesmen and judges whose opinions and decisions are cited every day as authority at our bar and in our legislative bodies.

Have you visited his studio? He is daily producing new beauties for the public to admire on account of their great beauty and naturalness.

THE CONSTITUTION takes pleasure in calling attention to the rare skill of Mr. Guerry, and points with pride to his beautiful productions. It is doubtful if there is a finer artist in this country than Mr. Guerry. His works are praised for their great beauty and naturalness by all who see them. There is a delicacy and a peculiar artistic finish to all his pictures that words cannot define. They are very beautiful, and can only be appreciated by being seen.

AN ARTIST.

A GLIMPSE AT MOTES'S GALLERY.

Atlanta can justly claim the leading photographic artist of the south. The reputation of Mr. C. W. Motes has been won by years of constant success in an art in which almost every day makes great improvements. With these he has kept fully abreast and to day he produces the most life-like pictures we have ever seen come from a photograph gallery. All those who have had sittings in his gallery have endorsed his reputation and admired his artistic finish. Somehow Mr. Motes has found the secret of catching that fleeting expression which tells of self and without which a photograph has a dull dead glare. His pictures of children are remarkable for their accuracy and for the faithfulness with which they catch the easy, natural grace of childhood. At his attractive gallery, No. 32 Whitehall street, may be seen a great variety of the work which this photographer has sent to all parts of the country. Here are, also, some of the crayon portraits which Mr. Loyd Branson, of Tennessee, finishes with a perfection that is true not only to every feature but even to every line of the human face. Mr. Motes has engaged this gifted young artist and offers his crayons at prices as low as those asked for inferior work. In the gallery, in any sort of weather, one can find facilities for having any sort of photograph or likeness taken. As fast as the great art approaches more absolute perfection, this Atlanta artist keeps pace with it and improves his work beyond its past excellence. He has made a long, patient, devoted study of his art and his success is as brilliant as it is deserved.

JOHN LAGOMARSINO.

NO. 4 WHITEHALL STREET.

Among the candy manufacturers and sellers in this city there is none more deservedly popular than the above-named man, proprietor of the confectionary and fruit store near Whitehall street crossing. A few years ago he was a candy maker in one of the houses of Atlanta, but by energy and good judgment he has worked up to his present position. He began the manufacture of stick candy and that of the fine varieties, on a small scale a short time back, and soon there were visible evidences of a sure and steady growth into its present quite large propotions. The number of persons employed, the ovens, trays, moulds, tables, etc., are constantly being added to, while a drummer is kept out travelling. There is a peculiar freshness, brilliancy, sweetness and superior excellence about John's candy that causes it to be popular. The utmost cleanliness pervades every part of the establishment. Not only the best and finest candies are made and are kept on sale, but fresh nuts and fruits, both green and dried and of various kinds, are always on hand.

Prompt and energetic in business, and assisted by "Mary," his pretty, sensible, industrious and polite wife, he has found it necessary to enlarge his rooms on account of his increased business. He is a hard working man, an industrious man, a laborious artisan, and in business circles this means an honest man, a trustworthy man, and these characteristics assist in drawing a liberal custom to his neat and attractive place of business, where can always be found the sweetest and purest candy, the freshest fruits, the nicest nuts, all of which are offered the public in the most polite manner, and at prices in accordance with the stringency of the times.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

Among the recent additions to the substantial business houses of Atlanta is that of Mr. W. S. Saul, who recently came here from Tennessee, and buying out a commission house at No. 85 South Broad street and 78 Forsyth street, opened a busines in that line which has already been very successful. With one of the largest stores in the city Mr. Saul proposes to keep always on hand such a stock as will make his house popular and attractive to all who wish to purchase in his line.

He comes to Atlanta with an enviable record as a business man, who has won his success in the past by an adherence to those principles which always win confidence and esteem. He proposes to make Atlanta his home, and has entered into the grain, produce and commission business on a large scale. He has always on hand a full stock of Tennessee produce of the best quality which he offers at low figures to the trade. Large consignments are sent to him almost daily to be sold on commission. Coming from Tennessee, Mr. Saul has such facilities and business connections in that state as few other produce houses can offer. He procures his supplies in such large quantities and at such favorable rates that he can afford to offer customers tempting figures. We are glad to welcome such a merchant to Atlanta, and are sure that he will find here a large field for his business operations.

MANY readers of THE CONSTITUTION are consulting its advertising columns to find out which railroad to go and what points to seek, to escape the city's dust and heat this summer.

A TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

THREE BIG HOUSES IN ONE.

Large dry goods houses, extensive carpet stores, and big shoe concerns are comparatively common, but it is seldom that we see one estaplishment where all three are combined and each presents a stock ample for a separate business In Atlanta, however we have such a concern. The elegant house of Chamberlin, Boynton & Co., at 66 and 68 Whitehall street, presents a model dry goods house, a carpet store, whose superior is no where found, and a stock of shoes which would make any large shoe merchant open his eyes. A walk through these three great departments is interesting to an idle spectator and valuable to a purchaser. We will begin with the

DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT,

which is in every respect one of the most complete in the whole south. It is known all over the state for the elegance of its goods and the satisfaction it has given to its hundreds of customers. The most experienced salesmen that can be obtained are engaged to conduct this branch of the business. Here we can find plenty to interest us. The general stock of dry goods is selected every season with great care and is kept always fresh Purchases are made by the firm from first hands in such large quantities as to give them a chance to offer prices which never fail to take with the customer. In staple dry goods there is literally everything arranged on the well-packed shelves. The show cases are all filled with a pretty array of ribbons, notions and fancy goods. In hosiery the firm has a stock which they trust will be compared with that offered elsewhere. In the ladies' department a full assortment of ladies' underwear is offered. A competent lady has charge of this department, and a large number of customers find here all they need in the line of elegant underwear. Passing back through a full array of linens, prints, fancy goods, parasols, fans, and all other articles which ladies can desire, we come to the dress goods department, where there is enough to interest us an hour. There is no dry goods store south of Baltimore that can show a finer stock of dress goods than is offered here. It is doubtful if even in that great city of fashion a superior stock can be found. Mr. Boynton has just returned from New York, where he purchased the second stock offered this season by his house and now with a full line of new goods they are ready to supply every demand of the public. Such a pretty line of silks, velvets, alpacas, bereges and dress goods of every kind can be found in few of the great establishments in New York.

All these elegant goods are bought direct from the importers and offered at very low figures. Passing down stairs from the dry goods department we come to the

SHOE DEPARTMENT,

which is one of the very largest in the whole south. Here is a full line of ladies', gents' and children's boots and shoes, which represent the latest styles and the best of all makes. The firm buy so largely that they have all their goods made especially to order and to suit their trade. They are thus enabled to offer inducements which few shoe houses can afford. Their stock is now very heavy and everything in it is new and in style. All kinds of shoes from the best to the plainest are always kept, but everything sold is warranted good, no matter how low the price may be. The shoe department alone is worthy all the space devoted to this extensive establishment. But we go on to

THE CARPET DEPARTMENT,

where there is an array of beautiful goods we cannot fully describe.

Recently the prices of carpets, mattings and oil-cloths have advanced very much, and as this house bought their great stock just before the rise they can offer it still at the old low figures and thus gain a great advantage over the houses who were compelled to pay the new advanced prices. This is a very important consideration to purchasers. In carpets we find here everything. There are beautiful velvets, elegant Moquees, splendid Axminsters, Brussels in great variety, tapestry Brussels, ingrains and a great stock of three-ply and plain carpets.

In oil cloths there is almost as much room for choice. The Lignum cloth, ranging from 9 to 18 feet in width, made of pulp of wood and varnish, is very popular. Linoleum is also in considerable demand. Floor oil cloths of the neatest design are offered in widths from 3 to 18 feet. In mattings the new spring styles of drab and green are highly admired. Of all these goods there is a huge stock.

When we come to lace curtains we find an almost endless variety. A window can be fitted up neatly with some of these for $1 50, while some styles are so elegant as to cost $40 for each window. The designs are exquisite and many of them entirely new. In lambrequins this house is prepared to do the very best work. Windows are fitted out in style at prices ranging from $3 to $100 each, the last being simply gorgeous. The best workmen are engaged to do this work, and satisfaction is guaranteed in every case. There is in this department the largest stock of wall-paper offered in the south, and its variety can please any possible taste.

In plain window shades there are all kinds. New designs of peculiar beauty are offered in these goods. The stock of rugs, mats and ottomans is too large and too various to be minutely described. All late styles in these lines are offered. Thus we have taken a cursory glance at a great house, managed by a strong and experienced firm which was one of the first to open in Atlanta after the war. They spread their business every year, and have won a reputation which extends wherever Atlanta energy and enterprise is known. They have three great departments, all under one management, and yet each with a head of its own and each entirely independent of the others. The concern is so extensive and always so well supplied that it can satisfy nearly every want of the trade. Such is the great triple alliance, the dry goods, carpet and shoe houses of Chamberlin, Boynton & Co., all under one excellent management.

A GOOD many citizens on the cross and back streets are cleaning up their primises for summer, at least it is presumed from the fruit cans and old boots which come over from back yards into neighbors lots.

LADIES

Wishing fashionable, handsome and well selected Millinery, will call

AT

MRS. KATE O'CONNER'S,
37 Whitehall street,
Up Stairs.

G. H. BROWN.

The beautiful and handsomely arranged crockery, glass, china ware, lamps, cutlery, plated ware and house furnishing goods store occupied by the above courteous gentleman, 82 Whitehall street, is exceedingly attractive. The taste and skill displayed in the arrangement of the stock, the beauty of designs and patterns of varied wares are worthy of inspection. The qualities and prices of the articles are of a character which specially recommend the house to the patronage of the public.

THOSE who have occasion to purchase spring clothing will know where to find them, and at prices no one can object to, by consulting the advertising colums of THE CONSTITUTION.

MR. T. F. GRADY.

The above named genial, reliable gentleman, is the proprietor of the Railroad Ale house, 63 Alabama street. For fine wines, ales, liquors, cigars, champagne cider, and all other articles of like character which are calculated to make men happy, we cordially commend this house to the public. By courteous and polite intercourse with every one, by exercising good sound judgment, and by keeping first-class articles, combined with fair dealing, Mr. Grady has won a position among the successful men of Atlanta. Every one knows him, and those who do not, should call and form his acquaintance.

FOR shoes of all kinds consult Mark Berry, 33 Peachtree street.

To People in Want.

The necessity of a first class shoe and leather store is fully met by Mark Berry. Here you can find any style, any price and any quality boots and shoes you desire. In gent's fine hand-made and machine gaiters and low-quarter shoes he certainly "leads the van." In ladies' and children's fine button boots. side and front lace shoes, Queen Mignon, Duchess and plain slippers and Newport ties he has no equal.

In sale of upper leather, American and French calf and kip skins, shoe findings, pegs, etc., etc., he invites the inspection and comparison of prices with any stock in Atlanta. Be sure and give him a call when in need of something good and cheap.

Remember, Mark Berry, 33 Peachtree street, Atlanta, Georgia.

WHEN you look for shoes don't forget that Mark Berry keeps a fresh, full stock of late styles at 33 Peachtree street.

GENTLEMEN can find the prettiest styles of handsome boots and shoes at 33 Peachtree street. Ladies are invited to inspect the stock of all sorts of novelties in pretty foot gear.

THE nobbiest ties and gaiters at Mark Berry's. Call and see his various styles.

ATLANTA MUSICAL INSTITUTE.

BY PROFESSOR E. A. SCHULTZE.

At the head of the institute is a gentleman and his wife, of character and standing, and whose appearance has been hailed with pleasure in places beyond the Atlantic. Madame Schultze has been thoroughly instructed on the piano. For two years she studied at the royal conservatory at Leipsic, two years at the conservat in Cologne, and one year at Stern's conservat in Berlin. Her teachers on the piano were Morscheles, Reinecke, Wenzel, at Leipsic; Hiller, Breunung, at Cologne; Willmers and Von Bulow, at Berlin. She was taught to play the organ by Prutti and others; and was taught in other branches of music.

Professor E. A. Schultze is a graduate of the three conservatories at Stuttgart, Milan and Berlin. He also studied under Joachim, Eyerett and Grunwald, violin masters of standing. His violin instructors were Philippo, Koch, Hauser and Dorn. His piano studies were under Wilmers, Engel and Fischer. We have beautiful notices of his compositions and have heard him as director in orchestra.

The performances of Madame Schultze fully sustain her reputation as a classical pianist. She executes the most difficult passages with ease, brilliancy and clearness. Her phrazing is pure, and she displays in her interpretations of the greatest masters' works intelligence of a high order. The rendition of beautiful and difficult pieces by her are exquisite in performance as they are in composition, and she invariably makes a marked impression upon her hearers—fully convincing them that she has been admirably taught in the high [illegible] pure schools of the piano forte.

To perform upon the violin with pa[illegible] and feeling requires a magic touch of the bow, and not only this, but a good performer is sometimes called upon to call into requisition every style—the firmness and fullness of one and the execution and articulation of another, the ease and lightness of one or the shuffling tone of another. Professor Schultze seems to have at his command a great variety of expressions of the bow. In fact, the violin in his hands entitles it to our admiration. It is ever a pleasure to hear him; his technical work is good, his rendition of pieces refined, strong and sympathetic in the highest degree, while he infuses into his performance spirit, delicacy and exquisite sentiment.

The Atlanta musical institute is accomplishing much good. There a pupil can be instructed in classic music, which is composed on well recognized and scientific principles, and this is admitted by those competent to judge as being true music. This kind displays talent, originality, and a skillful treatment of the ideas involved. Those who receive a musical education at the institute will be enabled to accompany a singer or a solo player with correctness and propriety—in fact, they will understand music in the same way as do composers and teachers.

The institute was opened a little over two years ago, and during that time some three hundred pupils have been entered. We have frequently conversed with numerous of its patrons and they express themselves as being satisfied.

We are pleased to learn that preparation is going on at the institute for three concerts, which will be given soon—three nights in succession, and that Madame and Professor Schultze will perform with about thirty of their best pupils. Doubtless the programmes will be admirably rendered, and will be received with enthusiastic delight by the audiences.

AT 33 Peachtree street there is a full assortment of ladies', gent's and children's shoes.

AN OLD BOOK HOUSE.

J. J. & S. P. RICHARDS.

Thirty years experience in a business is a capital which few firms possesses, and this is one of the many advantages of J. J. & S. P. Richards, of Atlanta. They came here in 1855 from Macon, where they had merchandised for six years before that time. Since their removal to Atlanta they have been among the leading houses of this city, growing up with its growth. Last year they removed their book and music store from Alabama street, where they had been for years, to 37 Whitehall street, where they are to be found now in a large, well-arranged store with two floors closely packed. Their line of books, stationery and music is very complete, embracing anything that a purchaser can wish. They carry a good stock of miscellaneous books, in which late publications of merit are found as soon as they can be obtained. Of school books and school supplies generally, they make a specialty, carrying at all times a very heavy stock.

In blank books and stationery of all kinds their stock is not less extensive. Having such a great trade in these lines, they buy in very large quantities and thus have two advantages. They can job to smaller dealers at better figures than they can get at the north and are also able to give the retail trade cheaper prices than they could if they bought in smaller quantities. They invite an inspection of a stock of school books and stationery which will compare favorably with any to be found in the south. Their prices will be an inducement to all who wish to purchase. Their music department is large and complete, containing all the popular sheet music in large supply. Late music is found there as soon as it can reach the city. The selection of this stock is made with care and taste, and a large trade keeps a constant demand on it. Church and Sunday-school music books in great variety are also offered. Here, too, is a good stock of small musical instruments, such as violins, guitars and flutes of the best makes. A good stock of printers' supplies is always kept on hand at favorable prices. Card board and stationery to suit any style of work are in this stock. Croquet and games of various kinds go to make up the variety of a large and beautiful stock. The store is a model of arrangement, and is the source whence a large and growing trade in and out of Atlanta is supplied.

STRANGERS in the city call at 33 Peachtree street for shoes.

MESSRS. TRIPOD & PINE,

SCENERY AND FRESCO PAINTERS, 31 BROAD STREET, ATLANTA.

We doubt if as competent men as the above in their specialties can be found in the south. We have examined their work, and saw form, proportion, combinations of colors, agreeable associations, all obviously fitted to its peculiar purpose, showing, too, that a correct eye, a skilled hand, a sound judgment and a pure taste superintended their labors. We have never seen a happier blending of light and shade, or more tasteful and beautiful work than their scenery or fresco. The above is not the only work they do, for as house, sign, carriage or decorative painters, we know of no one superior to them. They are never unemployed. Visiting their house this morning, we found them repainting and gilding the hats of firemen, touching up signs and finishing off three life-sized "Durham's" to be sent to the Mobile fair for a tobacco firm. They have any number of recommendations from the most reliable sources.

BOYDEN'S best hand-made shoes at Mark Berry's, 33 Peachtree street, at reduced figures.

GUILFORD'S.

The name of "Guilford" is so identified with "music" that the mention of one name suggests the other. Guilford is, without doubt, at the head of the music business in the south. This is partly owing to his eminence as a musician, but he has also acheived an enviable reputation for keeping the best pianos and organs that are manufactured, and selling them at the lowest prices. While passing his elegant ware-rooms, No. 25 Whitehall street, we were stopped by hearing the magnificent ringing tones of a Shoninger Grand Upright piano. Seated at the instrument was one of our greatest piano virtuosos, who assured us that "the Shoninger was not excelled by any piano in the world," and that "its tone and action was identical with the Erard—the favorite of all European artists. We also noticed that Mr. Guilford has a large stock of the celebrated Weber, Guild, Church & Co.; Dunham & Sons, and G. P. Guilford pianos, and those beautiful Shoninger organs, which have obtained precedence over all others for their pipe-organ tone, smooth finished voicing and many valuable improvements.

THE "ALBERT" VIOLIN STRINGS.

G. P. Guilford, 25 Whitehall street, makes a specialty of these strings, which are used exclusively by all the celebrated violinists. As they are manufactured in this country they are kept fresh.

MARK BERRY, at 33 Peachtree street, has the fullest assortment of ladies,' gent's and children's shoes at lowest prices.

LADIES' French heel and Spanish toe shoes of the best style at Mark Berry's, 33 Peachtree street.

SUN-BONNETS.

THE MANUFACTORY OF MESSRS. SELIG & SONDHEIMER.

Sometime since we noticed the fact that the Southern Sun-Bonnet Manufactory, located at No. 8½ Decatur street, in this city, of which Messrs. Selig & Sondheimer are proprietors, had commenced the manufacture of sun-bonnets. We visited the enterprise a few days since and were greatly surprised to find that the business of this popular manufacturing firm had increased to a remarkable extent. This firm commenced the manufacture of sun-bonnets in January last in a small room only six by ten feet, and with only four hands, and since then their business has so increased that they now employ one hundred experienced workers, and keep them constantly employed at good and remunerative wages. Their employes are all young ladies of worth and experience, and fully understand the manufacture of the goods that this firm is turning out for exhibition and sale. It must be exceedingly gratifying to Messrs. Selig & Sondheimer to listen to the high compliments that are daily lavished upon their goods. One gentlemen a few days since remarked that the sun-bonnets made by this firm were superior in quality and make up to those purchased from northern manufacturers. Two score of sewing machines are constantly kept going by as many young ladies, and with all of this the firm cannot keep up with the numerous orders that they are receiving daily from all sections of the south. These ladies make both gingham and fancy bonnets, which as soon as they are finished are sent to the laundry department where they are done up with the best care and in the most superb style. In this department are to seen forty employes constantly employed washing, starching and fluting thousand of bonnets and getting them ready for sale.

The manufactory is represented by agents in all of the southern states who, with ease, sell more goods than can be made up by the force now employed. The superiority of the make of the goods, and the beautiful finish that is put on them, causes the bonnets to be in great demand. The price-lists show that the goods are sold at very low prices.

In employing help the firm first ascertains whether the applicant is needy, and, if so, employment is at once given to the applicant. The ladies speak in the highest terms of the kindness of their employers and are as happy as larks while hard at work.

These girls make from twenty to twenty-five dollars per month, and are enabled in this way to live quite comfortably and happily. The enterprise, we are glad to state, is a success, and the outlook for a prosperous business for this firm is indeed encouraging. We need a few more enterprising citizens in our community such as Messrs. Selig & Sondheimer, and will be always glad to see them win the success that they richly deserve. Commencing as they did on a small scale, and as a mere adventure, the business of the firm is now increased to such an extent that the enterprise is looked upon as one of the foremost of the south. They employ nothing but first-class hands, and use nothing but the best of material in the manufacture of their goods. This, together with good management, honest dealings, and accommodating agents, will win for the Southern Bonnet Manufactory a brilliant record, and one to be envied by similar manufactories.

THE LINEN STORE.

A TRULY BEAUTIFUL STOCK.

About ten years ago a firm opened on Whitehall street, what has since become famous as "The Linen Store." It was opened and is still run at No. 49 Whitehall street, by Wm. Erskine & Co., merchants whose long experience in the linen trade has been one of the causes of their great success in Atlanta. The name tells what the store is, but it also gives Atlanta the honor of having the only real linen store in the entire south Such being the fact we naturally expect to find here a rare stock of linens of various kinds. In this we are not disappointed. The proprietors import all their linens and they buy in such quantities that they can job them at lower prices than merchants can get from northern importers and they are also able to offer them to the retail trade at figures which never fail to please. Their retail trade in Atlanta is, of course, immense, but in addition to this there are great numbers of people all over the state, who send here for their retail purchases, while the visitors who come here to shop never finish a tour of the city without going to the Linen store. The extent of their jobbing trade is surprising. Some idea may be had of it when we say that there is not a southern state to which they do not send large quantities of goods. From Virginia to Texas they have a territory which draws a supply of linens from this magnificent stock. This trade, like their retail business, is on the increase all the time as the merits of the house become known.

A full description of this beautiful stock would interest any reader, but it would require more space than we can devote to it in this general history of Atlanta's trade. There are some points of interest which we must notice. The entrance to the store, draped with linens of various kinds, gives some idea of the attractions of the interior, and tempts a passer-by to enter. Inside, is seen a large stock, filling one of the largest stores in the city, and packed so cosily away that it seems made just for the shelves it fills.

A purchaser could look half a day at the variety of pretty things to be seen. Such a display of Irish and Scotch linens is seldom seen anywhere in this country. There are plain and brown linens in great piles. Table linens in the prettiest patterns ever fashioned Towels as various as they are handsome. Napkins and doylies in a complete stock that will gratify any taste. Of handkerchiefs, there seems to be an endless variety for ladies and gentlemen. Everything in this line from the plainest to the finest embroidered work completes a stock of handkerchiefs big enough to make a separate store. The trade of this house in handkerchiefs alone, is very large. Then we see bed spreads of all kinds. White and printed lawns add to the beauty of the stock. This brings us to a department in which the ladies are interested. It contains a lavish display of embroideries and insertions. Victoria and Persian lawns of the best make are abundant. Plain nainsook, checks and stripes, fill scores of shelves. Then come Swiss and mull muslins, all kinds of tarletons, and a beautiful stock of white piques and Marseilles. We have named a great variety but there are many other goods we have omitted. A full stock of hosiery for ladies, gents and children, adds another attraction to the store. Of all these goods it may be said, as of the plain linens, that they are bought in quantities such as give the proprietors rare opportunity for low prices. This is why the Linen store has become famous, not only for the quality of its goods, but also for its moderate prices. Smaller dealers in linens cannot compete with the facilities of this great and growing house. Their stock is kept at all times full of the latest improvements in linen manfacture. They buy from the largest and best factories in the world and are thus sure to have best quality in the most stylish finish. They have made the linen business a life-long study and their great experience, aided by ample means, insures that they will always please those who purchase from them. Atlanta has a right to be proud of such a house. It has brought a special line of business here and sends goods from this city all over the south. The firm is composed of live, progressive men who know their business thoroughly and are capable of supplying in their line every want of the trade.

MESSRS. PORTER & MEAKEN

FOUNDRY, ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

The above establishment is conveniently located on the Georgia railroad right of way and King street, and we are gratified to say it enjoys the confidence of the safest, best and most desirable men and companies to whom THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION is circulated. To many persons this firm is now a necessity, for the reason that their specialties are in demand, and many of them are not made by any other establishment in the state.

"If a man strive for masteries, yet he is not crowned except he strive lawfully." This was the old rule of the Grecian games, which would not permit the prize to be gained by any unfair or incomplete methods.

Messrs. Porter & Meakin have, in the management of their foundry, applied the above. They know that in a business like theirs there are proper methods of obtaining supremacy, and in the hurrying of feet, the clang of machinery and the war of wheels in their house they are willing to risk the public to "crown" them for the skill, superiority and durability of the work turned out by them.

A reporter of THE CONSTITUTION visited the foundry yesterday afternoon, and it was gratifying to find Mr. Meakin overlooking and some forty men busily engaged turning out jobs of superior workmanship. This noble little band, with Mr. Meakin at their head, Mr. R. T. Smith, an intelligent gentleman, as foreman, Mr. A. A. Wood as excellent a pattern maker as their is in the country, and Mr. Bob Jones, the well-known and superior blacksmith, and all assisted by skilled, sensible men, were engaged not in plucking trophies from fields of war or reputation in legislative halls. No! Our highly respected and popular fellow-citizens Mr. Henry Porter and Mr. Meakin are doing their part of construction for Georgia, are assisting to manufacture articles to promote the welfare of the people and aid in improving her desolate places. The reporter found much to interest him in the establishment, much that he has not space to speak of. The engine running the machinery is as pretty a specimen of mechanism as can be found anywhere—noiselessly, untiring and smoothly it does its allotted work admirably. Upon going through the building we ascertained that stationary engines and boilers of any size are made. Quartz mills for stamping gold and silver are made, and some of them have been shipped to South America, and miners of experience pronounce them to be the best in the market. Lathe for cutting screws two and one-half inches in diameter were to be seen. An examination was made of a twenty-horse boiler made for some miners near Dalton.

Among other things to be seen were bridge piers some five feet in diameter. These were to be shipped out of the state. Some of the men were engaged in fitting up an exploded boiler. Then, too, men were engaged in manufacturing Brock's cotton press; others were making cane mills, and some, saw and grist mill machinery.

At this foundry five switch stands are manufactured per month for the Air-Line railroad, and they are furnished on better terms than can be made elsewhere.

A large bridge order, five tons in all, is being filled for the Air-Line railroad. All the locomotive work of the Air-Line road is done here, and we found workmen engaged putting up a building for the purpose of rebuilding four Woodruff sleeping cars, under the direction of Mr. C. F. Lucas, superintendent of the southern division.

Very recently Messrs Porter & Meakin have shipped some hand-car work to New York to a Long Island railroad company. They have also shipped two of their gold mills to New York for reshipment abroad.

A number of hands are engaged making the front for Porter's warehouse. Cook & Heath's jails are also manufactured here. Among other things steam pumps are made, and the Air-Line and West Point roads have been supplied with them.

Recently three miniature locomotives have been made at the foundry, and one is used by the supervisor on the West Point road. They answer admirably for special service.

A fifty horse power boiler was built here for the Atlanta ice company; also, a very large boiler for the North American ice company. The requisite work for the rolling-mill is done here. Elevators repaired, etc.

As to the pattern department, it is complete and cannot be valued at less than $25,000. Iron casting every day, and brass castings three times a week. There is a large lot of scrap and pig iron on hand, while some $15,000 to $20,000 worth of stuff is carried all the time.

It was a pleasure to learn that the foundry has never done as well as now. Orders are on hand all the time, and the work turned out gives entire satisfaction.

Mr. Meakin devotes his entire time to the foundry; is a practical man, with a thorough acquaintance with every detail of the business. It affords THE CONSTITUTION pleasure to commend Messrs. Porter & Meakin to the public. Parties favoring them with an order can rely on a first-class article, and one that will be just as represented.

TENNESSEE PRODUCE.

CHICKENS, EGGS AND BUTTER.

About one year ago Kenner, Tibbs & Co. established in Atlanta a house where they proposed to keep a full supply of Tennessee produce of the least kinds. They have been successful from the start, and now at their stand, No. 31 West Mitchell street, they have such a supply of various kinds of produce as retail merchants would do well to examine in procuring their supplies. The firm is composed of Wm. H. Kenner, late of Dalton, W. C. Tibbs, late of Cleveland, Tenn, and W. H. Tibbs, of Dalton, all of whom are gentlemen of business capacity and experience. The firm has connections in East Tennessee, which make it always sure of a full supply of fresh produce at the best figures possible. They make a specialty of poultry and eggs, which they always have on hand in large quantities. Their chickens are brought from Tennessee and also from points up the Air-Line road. Their supply of fresh eggs is kept full at all times, and their prices are as favorable as can be offered by anybody.

Besides poultry and eggs we find in the stock a constant supply of fresh, sweet butter and plenty of meats, hams, bacon and shoulders. Lard is also kept in large quantities. Corn and meal at all times form a good part of the stock, while a good article of flour never fails to be found on the price list of this live firm. In hay and oats they are able to offer superior inducements to retailers. As the season moves on they will keep a fuller stock of vegetables of all kinds. A full supply of cabbage is now offered to the trade.

The house is one of the most enterprising in a city of vim and enterprise. It has every facility for furnishing the trade, and already has built up a very large business in Atlanta. The proprietors are men of means and experience. They came to Atlanta with the highest endorsement, determined to make a success of their house here. In one year they have acheived this result. Their stock presents a variety of choice goods which readily attracts the retailer. They are constantly receiving, on commission, large quantities of produce from that land of plenty, east Tennessee. Handing such large quantities of goods with such experience and such facilities they do not promise too much when they assure the trade of rare inducements.

BEERMAN & KUHRT.

Messrs. Beerman & Kuhrt, the popular proprietors of the Kimball house cigar stand and barber shop, with both rooms attached, has been busily engaged for the past month refitting the various departments under their charge. The walls and ceilings of the barber shop have been frescoed and ornamented most handsomely. Large mirrors hang on all sides, and vacant places on the walls are decorated with costly painings. The barber chairs and all other pieces of furniture have been overhauled and repaired, and now everything looks as new and beautiful as a spring rose. The barbers are all polite and attentive, and for excellence of skill cannot be surpassed.

All regular customers are furnished with private lather-cups, combs and brushes, and everything is done that will in any way accommodate or please a guest. An entrance in the back of the shop leads to the handsomely fitted up bath-rooms in the basement. These are all new and arranged in the most comfortable manner. Clean bath towels are hung in all the rooms, and every attention is paid to the desires of a visitor to this department of the enterprise. Clean, bright and new is the way that it may be described, and to add to this the best of attention to everyone. These baths can be had either hot or cold, according to the desires of a visitor, and at the small sum of twenty-five cents. This department is presided over by William Warwick, the foreman, who is both attentive and polite, and at all times sees that the guests of the tonsorial palace are well cared for.

Coming out of the barber shop a visitor is brought in contact with one of the handsomest cigar stands in the south. It is presided over by Mr. Joe Caldwell, who understands his business thoroughly, and is ready at all times to serve his customers with the choicest Havanas to be purchased in this market. Nearly all of his stock is imported, and the very best that is to be had is to be found at this stand. All of the latest newspapers and periodicals are to be found at this stand, and Mr. Caldwell's trade in this line is simply immense. For one item alone, the average sales of THE CONSTITUTION at this stand are 1,500 per month.

M. C. AND J. F. KISER & CO.

GREATEST DRY GOODS HOUSE IN THE SOUTH.

In no department of business has Atlanta won a higher reputation or achieved more brilliant success than in her dry goods trade. Several states draw a large portion of their dry goods supplies from this city, while it has become a well known fact that Georgia merchants can make their purchases here to far greater advantage than in northern markets. This is emphatically true when they purchase of those huge establishments which carry a stock of dry goods, notions, boots and shoes that will compare favorably with the supply of large New York jobbers. For the past few years we have watched the rise and progress of a wholesale dry goods house here, which has became famous all over the south, because it has done a great deal to exalt the name of Atlanta for enterprise and success in whatever it undertakes. We allude to the magnificent establishment of M. C. and J. F. Kiser & Co., which completely occupies the large building at the corner of Pryor and Wall streets, just opposite the Kimball house. This house has taken its place among the very largest dry goods establishments of the entire south, while for prompt enterprise and unfailing success it has no superior. There are

FIVE LARGE FLOORS,

and each one is enough of interest to make a thorough inspection desirable. A visitor can be carried from one floor to another on the patent hydraulic elevator, which works like a charm and is kept going all the time to carry either goods or customers. Every floor is supplied with a force of experienced salesmen, whose courteous attentions make the spectator feel perfectly at home. It is hard to give a just sketch of such a mammoth establishment, for some of hundred details are sure to escape the eye of the sharpest reporter. However, we will try enough to give some idea of the extent and importance of this gigantic enterprise, which has come to be one of the acknowledged honors of Atlanta. Starting on our tour of inspection we first descend to the basement, where we see half a dozen men at work packing goods in the neatest and most secure manner. One man is kept busy all day long calling off goods to the clerks, whose hand is in perpetual motion to record them. The elevator constantly bring down supplies the packers, who fill the orders that come from five or six states. In this department, besides packers, we see hundreds of bales of domestics, from the best factories in the south. The quality of these goods handled is simply immense, and the large stock always kept on hand is found necessary to supply the demands of a great trade that draws on this house. In the same department we see woollen goods, rope, leather and bagging packed as closely as possible to economize space. Passing up-stairs we are in the midst of closely-packed piles of goods that reach above our heads on tables put as close together as possible. Here is such a stock of general merchandise as can be found scarcely anywhere between New York and New Orleans. An enumeration of all the goods here will not be attempted. There are bolts of the best makes by the ten thousand. Linens of the very best quality lie in rich masses on the loaded tables. Dress goods of every style are to be seen. Silks, alpacas bereges, cashmeres and other fabrics in which the female form can be attired to advantage. A beautiful display of imported white goods is also seen. Tickings and domestics in exhaustless supply give merchants ample room for the choice of their stock. Spool cotton by the thousands a big space in the room. Going up the steps leading to the second floor we can, by a glance, see the extent of this department. It is simply immense. We go up stairs and find the prettiest part of the store. It is the great notion department and is filled with such a variety of small goods as would require columns to describe fully. We cannot omit mentioning the assortment of hosiery, handkerchiefs, fans, combs, perfumery, fancy silk handkerchiefs and other goods equally as pretty. One whole end of the large room is filled with nothing but buttons—millions of buttons of all kinds. Piles of knitting cotton, cheap jewelry, long rows of fancy satchels, soaps of every kind, up to all help to fill the space. A supply of stationery of every kind is in stock—from the plainest cap to the fanciest in ornate boxes. Gentlemen's fine shirts of the best make and cheapest of the same kind are in the list of this stock. We had almost forgotten the ladies' and women's shawls, of which there is a large supply. Clocks fill several big tables and keep up a merry ticking. There is a large supply of millinery goods. The perfect order of this department is admirable. And as on every floor, there is one man whose business is to keep everything in order. Just above we find one of the largest stocks of boots and shoes to be found in the south. It is a fact that this firm frequently purchases three thousand cases of boots and shoes at once and soon dispose of them to their trade. Every style of shoe, from the coarsest brogan to the finest ladies' and gents' gaiters, is offered at lowest figures. The shoe department of this house alone would be enough for a big firm to handle. This department is supplied from the largest manufacturers in the world, and in such quantities as to enable the firm to offer manufacturers' prices with some advantages in addition. But there is another floor yet to see. It extends to the roof, and is full of such a stock of hats as you seldom see. There are hats of every style, all trimmed in the latest styles, ready for the wearer. Children's hats of the most attractive shapes; men's hats, from the commonest wool that is offered at $5.00 per dozen. Late styles in every color and hue. In straw hats there is a stock as full as any purchaser could desire to select from. The hat-room is complete in itself. We have gone through this mammoth establishment and seen all its points of interest, but we do not pretend to give in one article an accurate account of all that is displayed on these five big floors.

In every department we met merchants buying in various quantities. The house has salesmen to take care of its business on all the roads leading out of Atlanta. They send in hundreds of orders all during the busy season. The second huge stock of this spring is now in store, and in some lines a third stock has just arrived. The freight bills of this house are more than the total business of many first-rate dry goods houses. The history of this house for the past few years has been one story of success, founded on the best business principles. In a few years its trade has spread until now it extends literally all over Georgia, and has invaded the territory of several of our neighboring states. The firm has the spirit of young America combined with the best business prudence and foresight. The sales of the present spring have been so heavy that the figures look incredible. Time and again a house has been had to the markets to replenish the stock which the trade requires. The house is ever well supplied, and in all its lines. With the best New York buyers purchasing almost every day and a member of the firm frequently there, and with such direct connection with the European markets, M. C. & J. F. Kiser have facilities which very few of their northern wholesale rivals enjoy. These advantages they use for the benefit of their customers as well as their own. Such a liberal policy is one of the causes of their just popularity.

They are enabled, for several reasons, to offer very low figures to their customers. Houses anywhere buy in larger quantities, and while many purchase on long time and pay heavy interest they invariably discount their own paper and thus save thousands of dollars a year. The benefit of this saving is given to their customers in the form of reduced prices. This house inaugurated a new departure in the dry goods business of Atlanta and the state. Instead of ordering their goods through importers, and paying big profits to them, they now import for themselves and are personally represented in the European markets just as the largest dry goods houses of America are. They thus bring out all their imported goods, velvets, silks, alpacas, veil bereges, cashmeres, Parisiennes, white goods, curtains and nettings, Hamburg edgings, English, French and Swiss laces, hosiery. This plan of importing is one of the most enterprising efforts ever made by a southern firm. Our Atlanta house have a member of the firm in European markets, whenever they need a supply and buy there so largely that they are placed at great advantage by such a policy. Briefly, it is a house with a proud history. It has built up by dauntless pluck and fine business qualities. Every day it rises to greater importance and extends its enterprise. Atlanta is proud of it and justly so. At almost any day, and at any hour during the day, this great establishment is the scene of such a business activity as reminds one of the great wholesale houses of New York. Every floor is superintended by a large force of experienced clerks who are in the employ to supply the wants of the many customers who throng in to purchase in various quantities. Five live men, one on each road which leaves Atlanta, are out all the while, and send in enough orders to keep half a dozen ordinary wholesale dry goods houses. The Messrs. Kiser and their partners, Messrs. Eulr ht and Ragan, are merchants who thoroughly understand their business and know what the trade wants. Their stock has been frequently noticed by merchants for its freshness and beauty as well as for its great variety. They keep no old or undesirable. They have no goods to palm off on their customers. Their ambition is to furnish to their immense trade all the goods it may need, at the lowest prices and of the best quality.

NOBLE C. WILLIAMS,

50 PEACHTREE AND 33 BROAD STREETS.

There is no city in Georgia that excels Atlanta in growth and prosperity. There is no community which has greater cause to boast of its business men, for their industry and energy, by the blessing of heaven, has made Atlanta in a great degree what she is. They are ever reminded what they are, and what they can do, not in fancy, but in real life. They do not wait for dainty duties, pleasant to the imagination, but are ready to do those things before them. They do not waste their energies in regret. In journeying through the world they go toward the sun, and the shadow of their burdens fall behind them. They are men who labor bodily or mentally; who take care of their earnings, and now the fruit that blesses them is a live, wide-awake city. But few of them are too extravagant, too careless, too neglectful of their business. They do not spend more time and more money than they should do on pleasure, but are steady, industrious, attentive and enterprising. Sometimes some of them may have reverses, but they soon free themselves from the chains and go ahead with better experience and greater success. It is these live, progressive men who support our benevolent societies, our educational systems, our churches, build our railroads, street-car lines, public buildings, long lines of business houses, as well as of private residences.

Mr. Williams is one of the prominent young business men of Atlanta. In deciding to engage in business want nor necessity influenced his action, as he was blessed with abundant means. But he had no false notions of pride which unfit one for the honorable pursuits of life; was willing to resort to a substantial occupation. Was unwilling to live an idler, to flutter among the follies and frivolities of fashion, but preferred to mingle with men in a manly and energetic spirit; desired to be one of those who constituted the bone, sinew, energy and character of Atlanta. He not only had means at his command, but with it a good character, industrious habits and an enterprising nature. He started life on a firm basis, is independent, and a valuable young member of society. It is his glory to do right, deal justly, act honorably, while integrity is the predominant trait of his character. He is a man who will work himself to honor and greater independence.

His house is located at the corner of Peachtree and Grubb, and runs through to Broad street—a new three-story brick building, erected and owned by himself. While thus situated for both the up-town and down-town trade, it is one of the best streets for business from the country. The

GROCERIES AND CONFECTIONERIES

to be found at this establishment are fresh and selected with an eye to the requirements of his patrons. The stock embraces all the articles usually kept in a first-class house of similar character. The stock is well kept up, as it is weekly replenished from the best markets. The clerks are energetic, polite, first-class business men, and invariably give satisfaction both in prices as well as courteous attention to all patrons and visitors, both the high and the low, the rich and the poor, who call at the store. Good articles at low figures, delivered anywhere in the city, is the motto. The

GATE CITY BAKERY

is run by Mr. Williams in connection with his other business. His rule is to employ the very best bakers, to use the very best materials, and to make none but a superior article of bread and cakes. Every day and every hour of the day his neat little bread wagon can be seen in its rounds delivering its contents to customers. A high compliment to the bakery is the fact that it has grown in its infancy into popular favor, and enjoys a liberal and paying patronage. Bread from the Gate City bakery is known to be made of the best flour combined with superior material, and made by as good a baker as there is in the state.

CALHOUN'S LIVER PILLS.

There are other specialties Mr. Williams engages in. He is the sole proprietor and manufacturer of the well-known and popular Calhoun's liver pills, a medicine which is the result of the experience of a long life, spent in the study of the human frame and its diseases, by a gentleman who added to his great acquired knowledge a superior understanding. By a happy combination of medical agents, these pills are enabled to carry off the vitiated and irritating secretions and remove any inflammatory or other derangement of the animal economy which may have been induced, equalize the circulation, restore a healthy action to all the excretory organs, and promote a vigorous performance of the organic functions. This pill has now been in use for over fifty years, and not only gives satisfaction to all who has used it, but is rapidly taking precedence over all other preparations. While Lee's, Peters's, Beckwith's, Brandeth's, Cook's, Smith's, Spencer's and other pills of the last fifty years, have almost disappeared from use, the Calhoun pill carrying a greater popularity and is more in demand than ever.

The numerous recommendations endorsing them are of such a character that it is evident that they possess all the virtues the manufacturer proposes for them. They are guaranteed by Mr. Williams, and those who purchase and use them can have their money returned if they fail to prove beneficial.

7. There is no type of fever, diarrhœa, dyspepsia, biliousness, cholera morbus, sick headache, rheumatism, or other diseases of a southern climate, but that will yield to these pills. They are safe and effective, and should be found in every family, and they cannot fail to attain an extensive market. We have before us a number of letters and certificates, addressed to the late Doctor Calhoun, also to Mr. Williams, which speak in the highest terms of these pills, and of their great value as a medicine. We will only offer two to the readers of THE CONSTITUTION, which were written over twenty years ago, by two well-known gentlemen of Georgia. One was written by the late Chief Justice Lumpkin and is as follows:

ATHENS, September 23, 1853.—Dear Sir: I received several days since your favor, asking my opinion of the medical merits of the Calhoun pills. Allow me to premise that for the last ten years I have been tortured in body and mind by the demon indigestion.

To all who have suffered from indigestion, who know what is meant by a vulture-like gnawing at the pit of the stomach, bitter taste in the mouth, flatulence, acidity, distention of the stomach, constipated bowels, cold feet, and acute pain in the head, back and vicinity of the heart, to all such I can cordially recommend the Calhoun pills.

I am respectfully, etc.,

J. H. LUMPKIN.

Another certificate is from the late Judge Hill, of Troup county, and is as follows:

LAGRANGE, October 22, 1853.—Dr. E. N. Calhoun, Dear Sir: I am gratified to learn that you have come to the conclusion to create agencies for the Calhoun Pills in different parts of the country—it is no less an act of justice to yourself than to the world at large. Since the year 1843, I have been in the habit of using your Pills individually, and as a family medicine. Observation and experience prove it an invaluable specific of nearly all irregularities of the digestive apparatus, performing its office with little or no pain or nausea; it leaves the patient with a good appetite, increased strength and greatly improved and elevated spirits—properly used, it will cure dyspepsia and expel all the gloomy concomitants. In chills and fevers, and even bilious fevers, I have found it equally sufficient.

Trusting that you may find the world as ready to compensate you as to benefit itself, the result of your skill and labor, I am sincerely your friend etc.,

EDW. YOUNG HILL.

In short, we could give the public any number of certificates like the above. No modern pill has been able to supplant them, and they are offered to the public as a remedial agent, possessed of all the power and efficacy of former days. Scores of certificates could be obtained of parties now using them, but they could not add a word to strengthen their popularity.

CALHOUN'S FEMALE BITTERS.

Mr. Williams is also the sole proprieter and manufacturer of Calhoun's Female Bitters, which are being found a sovereign remedy for all ailments of the female organs. They are a sure relief for green sickness, delayed menstruation, giddiness, pains in the stomach and head, heating in the arteries of the neck, sinking of the spirits, etc. They cleanse, purify, and cause a free circulation of the blood; open those obstructions to which virgins are liable, and bring nature into her proper channel—giving a healthy tone to the system and converting the sickly, pale complexion into one of life and vigor.

When taken by married women they purge off those gross humors which when retained generate so many diseases and render them unhealthy and unhappy all their lives.

They will be found an invaluable aid to those females who are about to experience a change of life, to prevent disorders which usually attend them at this time, by their immediate and specific action on the bowels, they carry off many humorous substances which would otherwise enter the system and cause untold misery and danger to those so afflicted.

A trial of these bitters will prove that they are unequaled for all irregularities of the female system. The public are cordially invited by THE CONSTITUTION to visit the house of Mr. Noble C. Williams, No. 50 Peachtree street and 33 Broad street, Atlanta, Ga.

SALE AND LIVERY STABLES.

THE FINEST AND MOST COMPLETE IN THE SOUTH.

Probably the finest and most extensive livery and sale stables to be found anywhere in the south are located at Nos. 54, 56, 58 and 60 South Pryor street. The proprietor is Mr. Clint Taylor, one of the most popular and enterprising citizens of Atlanta. He is ably assisted in his business by his son, Mr. Zach. Taylor and Mr. John Farris, who fully understand all of the details of the extensive business that these enterprising stables are doing. They are both quick to see that every attention is paid to the guests and patrons of the stables, and nothing is left undone that will bring additional friends and patrons to their enterprise.

Hanging across the street in front of these stables is a net-work sign made of massive wires upon which is the picture of a horse. This sign is one of the most unique and attractive to be found in the city, and commands the attention of all strangers who are visiting Atlanta. Mr. Taylor is well known all over the entire west and south as one of the most extensive dealers to be found in the southern states. He is extremely popular with that class of men who come through Georgia every year with their long-eared possessions, and it is frequently said that it is as hard to take a customer away from Mr. Taylor as it would be to change the current of a stream of water. Drovers who have ever stopped at his stables never go anywhere else. He seems to win their confidence and friendship from the jump, and this is never broken. Mr. Taylor is regarded as authority in all matters relating to the horse. His extensive experience in this line has learned him what he knows and, in short, his friends say that he "knows it all," which is paying him quite a compliment.

The gentleman about whom we are writing is one of the ablest and most efficient directors of the North Georgia Stock and Fair association. He is a member of some of the most important committees of this society, and is the superintendent of the live stock department. In all enterprises that have been brought up in our community he has been among the foremost to take the lead. He was one of the first organizers of the North Georgia Stock and Fair association, and is one of its largest stockholders.

Mr. Taylor is one of those few persons who are empowered with the happy faculty of making numerous friends upon all hands, and no enemies. He is as popular abroad as he is at home, travel where you may from Louisiana to Indiana, you will hear drovers and stockholders speak of him as one of the most accommodating and obliging of gentlemen. When Mr. Taylor started in business in Atlanta several years ago he had a pair of fine gray horses. The team was such a fine one that there was a general demand for "Taylor's grays." This was then, and is now, his favorite color. To-day he has in his stables a score of the finest and best bred gray horses to be found anywhere in the south. He has taken pains in selecting them so as to get the very best animals that can be had. His motto is, "If I can't have the best I wont have any." A wealthy tourist, who has been traveling through the south for the past year, was heard to remark a few days since that Clint Taylor, in his opinion, had "the best livery stable in the south." This was indeed a handsome compliment to that gentleman, and one well bestowed—one that, in our opinion, he richly deserves.

Mr. Taylor's long experience in this business enables him to tell at a glance a good animal from a bad one. He knows as well as any man where to look for the good points and how to discover the bad points in a horse. This knowledge more than anything else has aided him very materially in the success that he has attained as a livery stable keeper and live stock dealer. He is a princely gentleman in his line of business and has no superior. It has been said that his admiration for fine stock will cause him to go anywhere to see a display. His frequent visits to the blue grass regions of Kentucky and Tennessee give evidence of the fact of his love for these exhibitions. At nearly all of them he figures prominently as the purchaser of some fine animal, and to-day it may be said with all propriety that he has not a common horse in his stable.

HIS LIVERY DEPARTMENT.

The livery department of these stables is a sight well worth seeing. He has a dozen of the finest landeaus and clarences to be found anywhere in the south. Many of them are silver mounted and fitted up in the most costly and superb style, with all of the improvements and conveniences of the present day. All of his vehicles are of the latest styles and of the most beautiful designs—perfect in every particular. They may literally be called "palaces on wheels." Some of them were purchased at immense figures. When these glass-front palaces go out of the stables, drawn by pairs of handsome grays, the sight is one that attracts much admiration and causes our citizens to have a feeling of pride for the enterprise of the popular proprietor. His drivers are selected for their sober habits, civility and attention to the wishes of the patrons of the stable. Their geographical knowledge of the city enables them to drive a party of strangers through the most attractive portions of Atlanta. This is indeed a comfort and a great advantage to our visitors, who, being strangers, have to depend to a great extent on the drivers of the carriages to show them everything of interest. If a driver is not careful, attentive and obliging in every particular Mr. Taylor has no use for him. None others need apply.

All first class hotels have a bridal chamber fitted up in superb style. We know of a couple once who got into the notion of getting married as soon as they were shown through a suite of rooms fitted up for a couple that had recently united in the holy bonds of matrimony. The finest river and ocean steamships have the bridal state rooms. This being all so Mr. Taylor could not see why he should not have a bridal carriage, and consequently a few weeks since he purchased one of the most elegant landeaus we have ever seen. The entire inside of the vehicle is lined with silk and satin, while the mountings are plated with silver and gold. The carriage has a glass front with superb curtains hanging down at the side, so that the vehicle can be enclosed at the desire of any one. Upon one side is a beautiful looking-glass, along side of which is a nook in which rests a comb and brush of the most peerless quality; card cases, and a recess in which to place such articles as fans, parasols, etc., are also arranged in the most convenient and attractive style. A couple could actually spend days in the vehicle with every convenience at hand.

To this carriage belongs a superb pair of stylish gray horses of matchless style and beauty. The harness used with this turnout are of the most handsome and costly make. Beauty and style is here lavished until a sight like it is rarely if ever seen. The harness are ornamented with silver and gold mounting. This is the bridal carriage, and a more imposing picture we have never seen than when this vehicle goes out of the stable on its way to some residence where it is to get a fair lady that is soon to become a bride. When Mr. Taylor sets his head upon getting anything he is sure to get it, and the bridal landeau is literally a rolling palace fit for the home of a queen. He has also a score of the handsomest single turnouts to be found in the south. His buggies are selected of the latest styles and patterns and made of the best material and with the most superb finish. They are, in fact, nob by turnouts, and it is a treat to ride in one of them. These buggies are drawn by stylish and speedy animals, chosen for their beauty of shape, elegance of carriage, graceful action and fine speed. As gentle and docile as a house cat, at the same time full of life, style and speed. Mr. Taylor has in every respect a model livery stable, and one that Atlanta is proud of.

THE LIVE STOCK DEPARTMENT.

This department is probably one of the most complete in every particular to be found south of the Ohio river. Although crowded with stock during the entire season, it is like an omnibus, always "room for one more." There are fully twenty large and airy stock lots in this department and frequently during the past season as many as five hundred mules and horses have been accommodated with comfortable quarters at this stable. When the drovers came in by the score, bringing with them swarms of mules and horses, and it was thought the stables were full, room was always found for them, and on frequent occasions Mr. Taylor has put himself to considerable inconvenience to accommodate them with the best that could be had. There animals are fed regularly with plenty of everything and of the best quality that could be procured, regardless of trouble or expense.

Probably two-thirds of the live stock that has come to this market during the season that is just closing was taken care of at these stables, and the success that the proprietor has met with is indeed flattering and must be highly satisfactory to him. The drovers who come to these stables with their stock are furnished with fine sleeping apartments above the stable, fitted up in the most comfortable and attractive style, for which no charge is made. At the Kimball hangs a handsome sign of Mr. Taylor's, and orders for carriages and buggies are received at the desk. Atlanta is indeed proud of Mr. Taylor, and we feel as though we can say with all confidence that a more accommodating and obliging citizen does not live in Atlanta.

ATLANTA'S PRIDE.

THE NATIONAL SURGICAL INSTITUTE.

What This Institute is, and the Plan on Which it Works—Where Its Strength is—Its Recommendations and Its Advantages.

In these days of humbug and quacking, it is a pleasure to be able to find a medical institution that combines enterprise and progress with integrity and reliability. Such an establishment is the National Surgical Institute of Atlanta.

This institute must not be confounded with the hundreds of braggart enterprises to be found all through the country. It does not deal in patent nostrums. It has no secret trick or humbug device. Its doctors pretend to no skill or ability that any well-educated, laborious doctor may not have. They are modest, unostentatious gentlemen, clear-hearted, devoted, quiet men, doing their work openly and honorably, with strong hearts and steady hands. In what, then, does the special power of the institute consist? may be asked.

The answer is simple. Its strength is in co-operation. It is the concentration of single efforts and individual means. Dr. H. R. Allen, of Indianapolis, a surgeon of commanding practice and ability, felt that curvatures of spine or bone—deformities of flesh or nerve—might be cured by the use of mechanical appliances, that paralytic limbs might be quickened into vigor, and lost circulation restored by the use of corrective machinery. He readily saw that the means of one surgeon could not supply, nor the patients of one surgeon justify, such extensive appliances as the perfection of his plan required. He therefore associated with him a few surgeons of the very highest standing, and opened the institute. By offering to the suffering equal skill and superior conveniences, they soon attracted patients from everywhere. Their fame rapidly became national, and it being impossible to accommodate all applicants at one institute, they opened an institution in Atlanta for the south, in Philadelphia for the east, and in San Francisco for the Pacific slope. Each institute is the same. Arrangements are now being made for the establishment of a branch institute in Sidney, Australia, near South Wales. This branch will shortly be established, and branches in Paris and in London, and Berlin, will probably soon follow. The surgeons who control them are men of the very highest standing. The company is rich, reliable, and able to command the best appliances the world affords, being quoted in Bradstreet's commercial reporter (the standard authority) at $500,000.

Here, then, is the secret. By aggregation of fortunes and practice, they give to their patients advantages that no single surgeon could afford. Their appliances in each institute will cost probably $50,000, or $200,000 for the whole. The poorest of their patients has the use of all this, and in this is the efficiency. They advertise their institutes simply because, to justify the vast outlay in appliances, they must attract a large number of patients.

Of course the success of the institute has been great. It could not be otherwise. A walk through the immense four-storied building they occupy in Atlanta, with its engines, machinery, steam and electric baths, and large rooms full of appliances, no one could doubt it. They keep their own machinists at work all the time adjusting the braces and straps to the limbs of new patients. They have every comfort and help for a patient that can be thought of. The most orthodox physicians, who distrusted all advance or new-fangled idea in medicine, have gone through the building, hoping to criticise, but always ending up without being able to say a word of censure. No man, physician or citizen, ever went through the institute without having to accept as correct, in the fullest sense, its arrangements. While they do not claim the indorsement of the profession, they do claim that no physician has ever yet been able to condemn it.

The Atlanta department has treated in the few years it has been here over 3,000 patients. They have come from every state between Virginia and Texas. We have yet to hear of the first man or woman who, having tried the institute, has condemned it. We have heard from the lips of hundreds the most enthusiastic and grateful praise. The institute may safely refer to any citizen of Atlanta or any patient that ever left their walls.

One reason of the uniform success that has attended it is the complete frankness with which they treat all applicants. They never promise a man a cure or relief unless there is a prospect of giving it. They are gentlemen of honor, with no inclination to deceive—gentlemen of means, with no necessity for deceit. The writer once had a letter from a rich invalid offering any fee for relief. "Tell your friend," they said, after reading his letter, "that we cannot promise him any relief, and do not feel justified in advising him to come to us." That admirable and honorable candor is in refreshing contrast with the unscrupulous avarice of the charlatan.

In this very house these men conducted their business from the start, winning the gratitude of their patients and the confidence of the public. Starting under the mistrust of the profession, they have won the support of fair-minded physicians, and the respect of every one who has looked into their methods. We readily confess that the editor who backs an impostor with the indorsement of his pen, is quite as big a rascal as the impostor himself. And in nothing is imposture so infamous as in the quackery that puts human life or health upon a false issue, and turns a despairing invalid towards the grave. In the face of these reflections we unhesitatingly indorse the National Surgical Institute as reliable and trustworthy in every respect. To invalids, or to the relatives or friends of invalids, we commend it as the best hope of the suffering. If those suffering from paralysis, diseases of the spine, hip disease, any sort of curvature, club foot, fistula—if these people we say can find any relief this side of the quieting touch of death, they can find it at the National Surgical Institute at Atlanta.

ALL THE STYLE.

AN ATTRACTIVE CLOTHING STORE.

One of the largest, best assorted and most attractive stocks of ready-made clothing ever brought south is on hand at the store of Muse & Swift, No. 56 Whitehall street. These sterling young men bought an old clothing house one year ago, and at once threw into it all their life and vim. They have been enterprising, and, therefore, successful. All the newest goods they procure at once in large quantities and offer to their large and growing trade. The very finest styles of ready-made clothing are found on their shelves at prices which are truly low. Already they have sold one large stock this spring, and have been compelled to replenish to meet the demands of those who want superior articles at reasonable figures. Besides all styles of clothing, they have as fine a line or gents' furnishing goods as can be found anywhere. Their line of novelties is full and complete in everything. In hats, umbrellas, etc., they offer superior inducements. Shirts of various styles are offered lower than you could expect. After selling thousands of dollars' worth of goods this season and giving universal satisfaction, these young merchants claim that they can please those who give them a trial. They are so well established because the quality of their goods always come fully up to all representations made to the purchaser. Anything in the line of clothing or furnishing goods can be found in their large and beautiful store at No. 56 Whitehall street.

BOOKS AND MUSIC.

Everybody who comes to Atlanta knows where Phillips & Crew are to be found. Their handsome double stores at Nos. 8 and 10 Marietta street have been rendered so attractive by the expenditure of money and tasty arrangement that they are justly ranked among the ornaments of the retail trade in Atlanta. Both partners of this flourishing house are known for their business enterprise and success. They have built from a modest start at the close of the war a business which extends over several states, and is known all over the south. Their stock of books, periodicals and stationery is large enough to fill one of the most commodious houses in Atlanta. All the latest publications are found on their shelves at the earliest dates. In school books of all grades and general school materials, they offer superior inducements. Stationery of every grade to the finest and most stylish article adorns their show cases and fills scores of shelves. Ornamental goods are exhibited in large quantities and offered at very low figures. Their picture frame department is one of the largest and best in Georgia.

THE MUSIC DEPARTMENT

is one of the most complete in the south. All styles of Knabe, Chickering and Pease pianos are offered at manufacturers' prices. The latest and best sheet music is always to be found on the counters. New songs, popular instrumental pieces and everything new in their line can be supplied on demand. The stock of general musical instruments is complete in every line. It is a pleasure to stroll through both departments of this popular establishment and see the many attractions that are offered. Every day there is something new. The stores are constantly well filled with purchasers and visitors. The ladies drop in naturally to see what novelty this enterprising firm has received by the morning's express. Phillips & Crew established themselves in business here just as the war closed, and by energy and enterprise, combined with uniform courtesy to all their patrons, they have built up the large trade which is increasing every day. Such success is deserved.

A GROWING ENTERPRISE.

RAWSON & HANCOCK, PAPER BOX FACTORY—THEIR BOOK STORE.

In noticing the leading business houses of Atlanta, we write with pleasure of Rawson & Hancock. Mr. Rawson is well known as one of the leading capitalists of the city and one of its ablest financiers. Mr. Hancock has made a name as one of the livest men in a live city, and a merchant whose energy is only equalled by his sound business discretion. This firm succeeded Burke & Hancock. At their sales rooms and office, No. 4 Marietta street, they have established a very large trade in stationery and books. Their stock of all kinds of commercial stationery is ever found equal to any possible demands of our market and to the large orders they daily receive. In printers' supplies they deal very largely, and besides meeting the demands of a large local trade in this line, they have a large and growing trade outside of the city.

Their stock of school books and general supplies for schools is always kept to the very best standard.

Blank books and staple stationery are made specialties. In this line the house has a trade not only over Georgia, but through several states. The stock of books generally is found complete, well arranged and various in its attractions. Of fancy articles, such as usually adorn a book-store, we find here as pretty an assortment as could be desired. The general appearance of the salesroom is so neat and inviting that it is hard to pass without dropping in to inspect its many attractions. Besides the book-store, this firm have a new and successful enterprise in a large paper box factory, which is at No. 26 Alabama street, in the fine Rawson building, and extends from the railroad to Alabama street in length and nearly half a block in width. In this big enterprise about fifty hands are kept at work to supply the trade that keeps its orders nearly always up with the supply. The stock from which the paper boxes are made is frequently ordered in lots of ten tons at a time. It is converted into boxes of every sort, from the largest shoe box to the tiniest and finest apothecary's box. There can be on better evidence of the superiority of these boxes than the rapidity with which their popularity has grown.

Mr. Hancock has built up the business of this factory by dint of hard work and perseverance. He has traveled nearly over the south in its interest, everywhere extending the interest of his trade as he has the circle of his friends. When in New Orleans recently he sold large lots of them to various houses. The Eagle and Phenix factory of Columbus frequently order 10,000 paper boxes from this factory at once for packing their threads. All of the leading houses in this and adjoining states receive their supplies of boxes from this source. These boxes are made of the best materials and with the lat st machinery, some of which is very expensive. Their boxes and shipping tags are sold in large quantities from Richmond to New Orleans, Macon, Savannah, Augusta, Columbus, Mobile, Montgomery and New Orleans send in constant demand for them, while Atlanta uses them by the thousand. Not less extensive than the sale of these boxes is that of the shipping tags, which are turned out at the same factory. This is the only manufactory of shipping tags in the south. They are turned out by the thousand from materials obtained in the south. Like the boxes, they go all over Dixie and are in great favor, not only for their cheapness but for their superior quality. Few people have an idea how many of these tags it takes to supply the demands of the trade. They are literally used in every department of commerce.

A large portion of the southern trade is supplied from this Atlanta house.

By thus making Atlanta a point of supply for a necessary article not made elsewhere in the south, Rawson & Hancock are instrumental in greatly increasing the trade of the city in all other lines. They are men who have spared nothing to put their business in the splendid condition it now enjoys. Their trade, increasing every day, extends already over the south and still continues to spread.

FOR DRUGS

Pure mineral waters in bottles, best cigars at low prices at F. S. Chapman's, corner Broad and Marietta streets. At the same place you will find pure drugs, most carefully prepared prescriptions compounded by an experienced apothecary. Every style of toilet soap and perfumery. All sorts of fancy articles. Prices made low to suit the times. Fresh stock of all goods kept constantly on hand. Call in as you pass.

THE WEEKLY CONSTITUTION: per annum, postage pre-paid, $1.00 to Clubs of 20; $1.25 to Clubs of 10; $1.50 to single subscribers; $1.00 for six months.

A GREAT DRUG HOUSE.

WHAT DANIEL & MARSH ARE DOING—A GLIMPSE AT THEIR BIG BUSINESS.

The great business enterprises of Atlanta have been made by the most untiring energy combined with the best business experience and capacity. In one of our leading houses we see these two qualities exhibited in a business success which has few parallels even in the brilliant commercial history of Atlanta. We allude to the house of Daniel & Marsh, druggists, who are known in every part of the state, and who are every day becoming stronger competitors for the wholesale drug trade of the south. There is every reason why this firm has deserved the success it has won, as there is every reason to anticipate its continuance and its increase. Both are business men of acknowledged ability. They know thoroughly the business in which they are engaged, and they are backed by capital ample to carry out all their plans. Their object at the start was to establish a first-class drug store from which they could offer to the merchants of Georgia and adjoining states the purest, best supplies of drugs at prices which would be more advantageous to the purchaser than the best price list of the great northern drug business. This ambition has been realized, and to-day the Atlanta firm is filling hundreds of orders which would have gone to distant cities but for their energetic efforts and broad business policy. They have just the place for drug dealers in Georgia to come to purchase their stocks to advantage. Their entire establishment cannot be fully described in a column. It extends over five floors, which are closely filled. More space could be occupied to advantage by their great business. At No. 3 Pryor street, under the Kimball house, is their wholesale department, which in extent and completeness in every particular will rank among the very first in the south. Both the first floor and the basement are filled with a great stock which is purchased to the best advantage to economise all the precious space. From this store are supplied many of the best drug houses in Georgia, South Carolina, Alabama and Tennessee. Merchants in small places have learned the economy of ordering from such houses as Daniel & Marsh. It is to their advantage in every way as compared with the old fashion of sending north for everything. Three live men who are constantly on the road represent this great house, and their orders come in with a frequency which shows that the advantages they offer are readily understood and accepted. There is such a large supply of general drugs kept on hand here all the time that one will not attempt to give a catalogue of the various articles. All staple drugs are offered with a guarantee of their perfect purity. This house purchases in very large quantities and only from the best manufacturers of standard drugs and chemicals. The selection of their stock is a matter of the greatest care, while the quantity they buy gives them an opportunity to offer low prices, which they always improve. Besides offering this large stock of staple drugs, they keep always on hand at wholesale a full supply of fancy goods, such as give to a nice drug store its charms. All the finest perfumeries, the best toilet soaps, and other goods of this class are kept in such supply that the largest orders sent in are readily filled. In brushes, there is a stock as large as it is various and well assorted. Literally, every thing in this line is to be had. One of the special features of the trade of this firm is its great business in oils. All the standard illuminating and lubricating oils are constantly kept in large quantities. White lead is an article of the greatest importance, and its purity is the first consideration of the purchaser. Daniel & Marsh offer the very best article made, viz: Collier Co's. St. Louis strictly pure white lead. Its reputation is firmly established, and they offer prices which make their house desirable as the means of supplying it. In this one article alone their business is enormous and on the increase daily. All kinds of standard patent medicines they purchase direct from the manufacturers in great quantities. In this line they are second to no house in the country, for there is not a patent medicine of acknowledged merit, but they have it always on hand. All these they offer at manufactuerers' prices with one great advantage. Merchants in Georgia and surrounding states who buy of them make a great saving in freights, and have their orders filled more promptly than they could by sending them to headquarters. In natural mineral waters they offer only the pure. They keep no imitation manufactured waters, but have always the genuine of all the popular kinds. This they offer in bottles, or on draught. Merchants and customers who purchase by the case have superior inducements offered them in prices, while they are guaranteed the perfect purity of the article. In manufacturing medicines for their trade, this house does a large business. They make pure worm candies, vermifuges, etc., and find their manufactures stand in the market with advantage by the brands of other older brands. Their liniments of various kinds have been very highly indorsed. In sarsaparillas and buchus, they manufacture no less extensively and are equally successful. These articles are made only by the most experienced druggists, and the purest ingredients are carefully compounded. The firm holds the general agency for a medicine which just claims rare virtue. We allude to Smith's scrofula syrup, the commendations of which come from all who have used it. Its effect in purifying the blood is delightful. It is made only of vegetable ingredients, such as roots and herbs whose medicinal properties are extracted and preserved in the medicine. Most of the medicines of this kind have in them either iodide of potash or mercury, or both, and while they seem to effect desirable results really injure the system. There is no such danger with Smith's Scrofula Syrup. It is literally a blood purifier, whose potency is drawn from the virtue of herbs and roots. There are no chemicals at all in it. The best chemists have examined it and said it seemed that it ought to do what it claims to do. Thousands of people have taken it and said it does do what it pretends to. We have given but a faint idea of the extent of the wholesale department of this house. Its large reputation is not beyond its deserts, for in every respect it is a great headquarters for drugs. Passing the

RETAIL DEPARTMENT

we find one of the prettiest stores we ever saw. Its handsome appearance is the subject of frequent comment by all who see it. Situated at No. 13 Decatur street, in one of those large rooms under the Kimball house, it is a popular resort for everything in the drug line. It has just been beautified by the erection of a new soda fount of exquisite design and finish. All around we may see the evidences of large expenditures and tasty arrangement. The show cases are one glitter of perfumery and toilet articles. A stock of fancy goods, tempting in its variety, kept always supplied with the novelties that are expected in a model drug store. The long shelves of this department are kept full of pure drugs and chemicals, patent medicines and other goods. Every demand of retail trade is met. Prices are put low. The large stocks bought for the wholesale trade give a chance to offer goods at retail very low, and they are put at close margins. The popularity of this store is explicable only on the grounds that here are offered the best qualities of goods at low figures, and they are served to the public by the most courteous and skillful salesmen.

We could write much more of such a house. Such firms are the stays of a city's commercial reputation, and the attraction it offers to that vast trade which floats until it finds where it can do best. Daniel & Marsh have gone in to succeed, and the principles they have adopted insure the desired result. From the first, they have done a good business. It has grown all the while, however, and to-day it reaches all parts of Georgia, and goes largely into Tennessee, Alabama and the Carolinas. There is a true Atlanta push in the firm which stops short of nothing but the best success. They represent the enterprising spirit of an enterprising city. Their ardent labors have resulted in the firm establishment of a great drug house, which in the extent of its stock, the area of its trade, the constant growth of its business, and the brilliant promise of its future finds few rivals in the south.

KEEPING COOL.

SOMETHING ABOUT A BIG HOUSE.

Perhaps there is no more extensive establishment of the kind in the south than the stove and house-furnishing house of Stewart & Fain at No. 60 Whitehall street. They occupy six large floors and it would take you an hour to go through all their establishment. Mr. A. P. Stewart and Mr. John N. Fain, who compose the firm, are among our best known business men. The former has been reared in the business which he has made so successful and has all the advantages of a long and careful experience. Mr. Fain is known as one of the most enterprising and at the same time one of the most prudent of Atlanta merchants. Together these gentlemen make a firm whose success is the best tribute to its ability. They have built up a business in Atlanta which extends to all parts of the state. Their stock is simply immense. This is not the busy season for stoves, but they have no less than nine hundred now on hand. Their first floor is filled with house-furnishing goods of every kind, arranged in the most tasty manner. Their stock of willow-ware is very large and well assorted. All the latest inventions valuable to housekeepers, and the best styles of tin and iron vessels are found in large quantities. Among the most popular novelties are the

KEROSENE STOVES

with their patent vessels. They are found indispensible by all who once use them. Convenience, safety, economy and a dozen other considerations recommend them. They are so cheap that almost anybody can buy one and yet they are so valuable to the owner that he is never willing to give them up. The popularity of these stoves is greatly on the increase all the time. Those who do not know their merits should call and see one operated. As the summer is about on us, Stewart & Fain have provided for keeping their patrons cool. They have brought out the largest and best assorted stock of refrigerators, of all kinds, they ever offered. At the present low price of ice and the cheapness of their refrigerators every household can be kept happy and cool in the most heated term. Ice cream freezers of the best make and latest patent are offered at reduced rates. Think of the long sultry days of the coming June and get one. Among the most notable features of the big business done by Stewart & Fain is their heavy sale of baby carriages. These they have in the prettiest designs ever seen. Fond mothers never feel that their jewels are properly set until they are reposed in one of these beautiful little vehicles. The styles and fashion are various, but prices for all are lower than ever before. If you have a baby, just go and see for yourself. One important point in the business of this firm is its large broom factory, where the best brooms are turned out at the rate of one hundred dozen per week. They keep continually the virtue of the proverbial new broom, and are guaranteed always to sweep clean. This is one of the newest enterprises in Atlanta, but its success makes it sure of a permanency. The patent jacket oil cans, enclosed in wood, made by this house, are growing into great favor. They sell them by the gross to the leading oil houses of the state. Their large galvanized oil cans have also attained great popularity. The tin shop is ever a busy scene where a dozen workmen are engaged. They turn out goods of superior finish from the best materials obtainable. Their tin roofing business is very large. The large ware-room where house-furnishing goods are stored in the quantity is very interesting. They have here enough wooden buckets to bail out the Chattahoochee river and a wash tub for every laundress in Georgia. It is a big establishment in every sense. Backed by plenty of capital and the best business qualities, supplying an enormous trade, employing thirty men at this season, covering six big floors, spreading itself every day. Such it is at present. Its future promises a brilliant reward for energy and faithful adherence to true business principles.

During the summer this live firm will keep their store as attractive as it can be made. They invite all visitors to the city and all residents to inspect their stock in every line of house furnishing goods. By purchasing at first hands and in very large quantities they are able oo offer bargains which smaller dealers cannot give. Everything about this concern is managed on a large scale, which is demanded to meet its great and growing business. With such surroundings and such a management it is easy to see how the present success has been won and how it will be kept.

A LADIES' RESORT.

HOW PRETTY A DRY GOODS STORE CAN BE.

Any pretty day you can saunter up Peachtree street carelessly and not notice anything in particular, but somehow when you pass No. 35 there is a busy hum on the inside which will attract the attention of the most absent-minded person. Looking at the windows you see that you are in front of the dry goods emporium which Mr. David H. Dougherty has made so famous. The view inside if the store were empty would be enough to attract you, but when you see forty or fifty handsome ladies examining a great variety of goods, the temptation is irresistible, and you enter. It is worth while to look all over this elegant establishment, even if you come in just to see. But nine chances to one before you are half through you will see something you want and will need the services of some one of the twenty-five courteous young men who are ever ready to supply your wants. Mr. Dougherty is wise in having such popular clerks. They are thoroughly acquainted with their business, and never fail to please a customer. In looking through this large, airy store, with all its pretty things, you need not go down into the basement where the huge piles of dry goods are packed away ready to be opened to supply the draft which every day's trade makes on the shelves. The first floor is more attractive. Here in the finest order you see everything that the art of man has devised in the dry goods line. An endless variety of ribbons shine right before you. The snowy piles of domestics fill scores of shelves. Notions dazzle you in crystal show cases. New styles of immaculate neckwear. All kinds of gloves, hosiery from the plainest to the most ornate, laces of exquisite finish, corsets and a hundred other things at once claim attention. Ladies' and Misses' shoes of every style range in long shelves. House-keepers see a charming array of table linen, napkins, doylies and towels. Linens of all grades and from the best manufacturers' purchased direct from importers in large quantities are offered at prices that will agreeably surprise you. Not only is there everything that is good and nice to wear, but there is a full list of all those articles which it takes to make a home comfortable and happy. In the single item of handkerchiefs, there seems an exhaustless variety. A neat article is offered at five cents, and then you go up until you love to handle the finest of imported linens, or the rich, luxuriant silk that is fit for a queen. In other lines there is almost as long a scale of advancing quality.

Passing to the rear of the building you reach what appears more like an elegant parlor than a dry goods store. Here are the fine dress goods in such array as would reconcile the stingiest husband in the world to a new dress. Here we see magnificent silks worth $3 or $4 a yard and other grades cheaper, but charmingly pretty. In one side of shelving there is closely packed over $10,000 worth of dress goods of the very newest styles. Besides silks there are velvets and satins of the finest make. French and English novelties appear in great variety. Black lace grenadines in silk and wool, pure camel's hair Debege, India cashmere, silk warp crepe DeChine, silk warp Tamise, Henriettas, Taffetas, real French buntings, rich brocades and all sorts of mourning goods fill out the rich stock which was purchased with great care, but without regard to cost. All the trimmings which are needed to prepare all these elegant goods in most stylish form are offered at low prices. Mr. Dougherty in furnishing his dress goods department had a view to please the refined tastes of the best trade, and he invites an inspection of his stock as a test of his success. After a careful survey of the attractions in the dress goods department, it would be interesting to pass up stairs where the jobbing department is supplied with an immense stock. Here the goods appear in the bulk, and show how largely this enterprising merchant purchases. He always goes to first hands and to importers, and from them procures his big orders at figures that give him a great advantage. The jobbing department is kept full at all times of such goods as are more temptingly displayed below. Here we have cases of shoes and hats, big piles of domestics, cassimeres, cottonades and dress goods, besides enough prints to stock half a dozen ordinary dry goods stores. Towels by the thousand, grosses of pretty fans, wagon loads of spool cotton and a supply of other things in proportion. Of course in this notice we have glimpsed at this big house. Of all the attractions it has we cannot speak here. The best plan for those who want to know the rest, is to call at 35 Peachtree street to see the genial proprietor, his handsome clerks and his pretty stock.

JOB PRINTING.

THE CONSTITUTION job printing rooms are the most complete in the state. The facilities for doing all kinds of work are unexcelled, and the prices charged are in keeping with the times. Send in your orders if you have any work to do.

MR. F. M. JACK,

CONFECTIONER, 43 PEACHTREE STREET.

The world is dramatic, and God has assigned to each man his role and the talents with which to make himself felt. Some men assume to play the part which belongs to another by right of his genius or bent of mind, yet does injustice to himself.

Mr. Jack took his place in nature, knows his work and is willing to do it. Very early in life he did not fold his hands and ask, what would you have me to do? He interpreted nature aright, who gave him a revelation of his capacity. He does not stand improperly related to his calling, but walks the path pointed out, and although it has not been without thorns he has overcome the surroundings and is fulfilling his destiny, even if done in a roundabout way.

It requires a man of kind heart and courteous manner to make a first class manipulator of a city confectionery. A man that will meet ladies and gentlemen, and children with a civil word, and is every ready to do a civil turn. Such a man is Mr. Jack. He knows that politeness softens intercourse between man and man, breaks down impediments that would otherwise exist, touches many a heart, impresses many a mind, removes many an obstacle and gratifies all. He respects himself, and hence he respects the feelings of others. He looks for good will at the hands of his fellow creatures, and he manifests this quality himself. Such a man is the one we write of, and one fitted for the business he is engaged in. He is no new man to our citizens—no adventurer—for over twenty-five years he has been identified with Atlanta, and has assisted in building up her industries. The energy and industry of himself and those with whom he was formerly connected, gave a start and impetus to the cracker and candy business in Atlanta. This industry, taken up by others, has now swollen to considerable dimensions.

With the opening of the spring and summer season, Mr. Jack has put 43 Peachtree street, with its soda font and ice cream saloon in condition for the season. He has handsome rooms and as complete an assortment of confectionaries, both plain and fancy, as can be found in any southern city, and every day his show cases are filled with fresh cake and pastry, of every description.

Go to Jack's, and not only the rising generation of all ages, but gray haired heads of families, all go, and all take a lively interest in going. The way to the affections of the little ones, is through the medium of Jack's soda, ice cream, or candy. And what candy he has! None of the terra albs, fusil oil mixture, but pure candy in the stick or bon bons, oranges, apples, pears, and peach slices, crystalized fruits, kisses, in short, candy that is inferior to none in purity or sweetness. A visit to this house with its assortment of sweets, will make the mouth water, and causes one in dreams to call up candy sugar, and almonds, carraway seed, aniseed, cloves, yea, all kinds of sugar coated good things.

Reader, do you wish any candy for yourselves, your friends, for a picnic, a party or a wedding? If so, call on Mr. F. M. Jack, for he can supply you at reasonable prices with fresh peppermint, rose, lemon, clove, cinnamon, sassafras stick candy, cream and cough candy, rock candy, mint lumps, cream drops, lemon drops, rose drops, strawberry drops, polka drops, kisses, sugar almonds of all sorts, filberts, cream drops, frosted gum drops, all flavors, jelly gum drops, jujube paste, cream bonbons, apple, pear, peach slices, plums, apple rosettes, hearts, faces, etc., lady cream drops, chocolate drops, caramel drops, pear drops, quince drops, cherry drops, cream figs, cream dates, fig paste, cinnamon stems, mint lozenges, plain lozenges, all flavors, roll lozenges, wine and cordial drops, crystalized rings, bottles, fish, etc., candy toys and mixed candy and drops. But we cannot enumerate all the articles kept in this establishment.

In Atlanta, the word candy, is as allied to the name "Jack" as is Herschel to his star, or of Badin to his bay. But we will not devote more space to the candy, but will refer to the

SODA FONT

which bright, new and neat, disposes of such delicious drinks. What a blessing it will prove this summer to the hundreds of men, women and children, who traverse Peachtree street. When the warm weather comes on, and people are puffing, blowing and grumbling, what satisfaction and delight it will give to stop at Jack's and take a glass of soda water. It is none of your sarsaparilla, or lemon kind of a drink, but of rich fruit syrups, wines, essences, and of mineral and medicinal waters. With its rich and delightful beverages, we predict that a heavy run will be made on this font this summer. There is only one regret in drinking this soda, on the part of the reporter, and that is at the shortness of his neck, as the duration of the pleasure of tasting does not last long enough. Another feature of the house are the

CAKES AND PASTRY,

and it is worth a visit to the place to see and taste the cake and pastry. The best cooks are employed and the best materials are used, so the consequence is the best articles are turned out. To say that "my cake or my pastry comes from Jack's," settles the superior merits of the things. But we frankly say do not take our word, only give them a trial, and that will settle in the future where you will give your patronage.

But a great attraction is the

ICE-CREAM

saloon. It is very neat, retired, and well ventilated. Nothing ostentatious, nothing tawdry, not so much expended to adorn as to fill it up. No science to inveigle customers by extra civilities, but a neat, cool, cheerful saloon, with courteous attendants and delicious ice cream and cake. Had Mr. Jack lived in the days of Henry IV., who was a liberal rewarder of that merit which ministered to the gratification of his appetite, he would have been so transported with the ice cream that he would have settled a home on Jack, and that with but one regret, and that the limited capacity of his (Henry's) stomach. At the same time the cake and ices, and ice creams are so attractive that they unceasingly renew the appetite, and are so light that they flatter the palate without loading the stomach.

But of Mr. Jack's house we have written enough. As we have said in another place, he is no stranger to Atlanta—we might say that his life has been spent here—he is identified with the wonderful growth and prosperity of the city. He has indirectly done his part in aiding to make her what she is. A few years ago drummers from Baltimore, Cincinnati, and other cities, were visiting Atlanta weekly, selling candy and crackers. Now it is rare to see a drummer here for this purpose, in fact they have been pretty well ruled out, and to-day Atlanta-made candy and crackers have pretty generally taken the place of outside articles. The Jacks were among the first to take hold and build up this industry. It is a pleasant sight to see daily, piles of boxes shipped from the various factories of Atlanta, containing crackers and candies. Many towns and cities of Georgia, Tennessee, South Carolina and Alabama are supplied with these articles.

As we have said above, we are proud of Mr. Jack and his establishment as an Atlanta institution. We take pleasure in eating his candy for it is sweet, pure and harmless. We delight in visiting his cool and well ventilated saloon to eat his ice-cream, made of the best material. And we are always gratified at eating his pastry and cake, for while it is light and delicious, it never has any bad effects. It is a pleasure to partake of anything from Mr Jack's establishment, for his articles can all be relied on. Now for these reasons we feel gratified in recommending him to the public. He is an enterprising and deserving citizen and is worthy of the liberal patronage of the readers of THE CONSTITUTION everywhere. He is, and has done much for the development and the building up of the city, and it is gratifying to know that his business is steadily growing and in every way meeting with the success it so justly deserves.

But it is unnecessary to say anything further of Mr. Jack. His house speaks for itself—so, too, his confectioneries, cakes and bread. His candy-makers are first class, and his confectioneries, bon bons, chocolate, etc., are all fresh and delicious. His attendants are all polite, courteous men, and take pleasure in administering to the wants of customers. His delivery wagons are neat, and the men who drive them prompt and reliable.

Mr. Jack is fully prepared to supply cakes, confections, etc., for weddings, parties, banquets, etc., and at prices that will give satisfaction. He has ice cream—and as pure and as delicious as can be found in the city—always on hand and for sale at the regular prices.

In coming before the public for patronage he does not propose to run in opposition to any other house; he expects by police attention to his patrons, good articles and reasonable prices, to win a fair share of patronage.

THE CONFECTIONARY

of Mr. Jack is located just where a first-class one in connection with an ice cream saloon was needed—on the great thoroughfare, Peachtree street—and accessible to all that part of the city north and east of the railroad. The front room presents an attractive appearance, and is conveniently arranged with shelves and sample cases of articles adapted for showing customers the various fresh candies, cakes, breads and fruits in the shortest possible space of time. The soda font is neat and in good taste. The saloon is prettily carpeted, curtained and furnished, while beautiful and appropriate pictures adorn the walls.

THE SOUTHERN SALESROOM

FOR THE CELEBRATED MERIDEN COMPANY'S

FINE SILVER-PLATED WARE.

At 39 Whitehall street is G. H. Miller's Southern salesroom for the Meriden Company's goods. Here they are sold at wholesale and retail, at the same price as the warerooms in Union Square, New York, and the stock kept on hand at all times is larger than is kept in any southern city. New styles are constantly being received, and everything is fresh and beautiful. It is a treat to go through this establishment and see all the various patterns of Tea Sets, Urns, Tilting Ice Water Pitchers, Jardineres, Vases, Epergnes, Toilet Sets, Cake and Fruit Stands, Butter Dishes, Casters, Bronze Parlor Ornaments, Solid Gold Jewelry, and fine Rolled Plate Jewelry, and everything that can be thought of for table use in silverware. The Meriden Company gives employment to about one thousand people, and manufacture more silver-plated ware than any other concern in the world. They have taken the first premiums at all Fairs where exhibited, from the World's Fair, 1853, to American Institute Fairs, 1873, 1874 and 1875, inclusive, and at the Philadelphia Exhibition, 1876.

THOMPSON'S CAFE AND RESTAURANT

Never before have the above places enjoyed such a pa r nage as at present, and there are no establishments of a similar character more deserving, for they are first-class in all departments and complete in every detail and appointment. They are model places, and are not surpassed anywhere. Meals served at any hour. The price of regular meals has been reduced. A few families can be furnished board at the cafe.

The rooms at the cafe and restaurant are beautiful, neat and very comfortable; the table par excellence; the management obliging; the servants attentive, and the rates low.

Strawberries, ices and ice cream daily.

JOB DEPARTMENT.

THE CONSTITUTION job office is supplied with the latest and most improved machinery for rapidly turning out all classes of book and job work, at as cheap rates as it can be done for elsewhere. New book and job type in endless quantities go to make up our job office, which is as neat and well arranged for all classes of work as any in the south. The job office is on the second floor of the building, where five presses are in constant operation, printing books, newspapers, periodicals and monthlies of every description, posters, circulars, letter-heads, bill heads, railroad and mercantile work of all kinds. Ruling and binding in all its branches promptly executed at satisfactory prices. Parties at a distance will find it to their interest to have their printing done with us. Satisfaction guaranteed.

ER LAWSHE,

SOLE AGENT FOR THE

ARUNDEL TINTED

SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES,

47 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga.

Spectacles a specialty. He is also prepared to furnish on short notice the best articles in watches, clocks, jewelry and silver-ware; also gold-headed canes.

ROME!

— WILL —

SURRENDER!

— TO THE —

Gate City Guards

— ON —

FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 9, 1879

THE GATE CITY GUARDS BATTALION, under command of Captain J. F. Burke, will leave Atlanta for Rome, by special invitation of the Rome Light Guards, on the Western and Atlantic Railroad, at 2:45 p. m., on Friday, May 9, 1879, to take part in the Memorial exercises to be held in that city on the day following. This magnificent organization will act as escort to His Excellency, Governor A. H. Colquitt, who will visit Rome to lay the Corner Stone of the Confederate Monument and deliver the address on that occasion.

On the evening of arrival the GATE CITY GUARDS will go on board the STEAMER "MAGNOLIA," and sail down the Coosa River. An elegant Ball will be held on the Steamer.

On the following morning a grand parade of all the Military and Civic organizations will take place. In the afternoon the Gate City Guards, by request, will give one of their Exhibition Drills. This will be one of the most inspiring features of the day. The beauties of Upton's Tactics, combined with all the poetry of motion will bring out enthusiastic applause from the hospitable Romans and add new laurels to the many already enjoyed by this gallant organization.

In order that the many friends of the Company and citizens generally, may participate in the exercises and hear the oration of Governor Colquitt, ROUND TRIP TICKETS will be sold for

Three Dollars

EACH, GOOD FOR THREE DAYS. Tickets will be sold at the Union Passenger Depot.

Train Leaves at 2:45 on Friday, May 9, 1879.

B. W WRENN,
General Passenger Agent,
Western and Atlantic Railroad,
112 may6 dtt Atlanta, Ga.

ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT DISCOVERIES IS

HENRY'S

Carbolic Salve

This Compound possesses the most remarkable Healing Properties of any known agent employed for the purpose of curing SORES, WOUNDS, CUTS, BRUISES, Inflamed and abraded surfaces, and for ALL SKIN DISEASES.

Its cleansing properties remove all impurities that hinder the formation of healthy flesh, and the work of cure goes on to completion with most WONDERFUL RAPIDITY. Let no family be without a box of it in the house. Physicians extol its virtues; and the thousands who have used it unite in recommending it.

Ask for Henry's Carbolic Salve, and take no other.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

John F. Henry, Curran & Co.,
Sole Proprieters,
8 COLLEGE PLACE, NEW YORK.
DANIEL & MARSH, Wholesale Agents, Atlanta, Georgia.
70 mar5 deithw &wkyeithw al w rosa No 3

PRESCRIPTION FREE

For the speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, Premature Debility, Nervousness, Despondency, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, Defective Memory, and all Disorders Brought on by Secret Habits and Excesses. Any druggist has the ingredients. Address,

DR. JAQUES & CO.,
130 West Sixth St., CINCINNATI, OHIO.
119 eb5d&w1y

H. FRANKLIN,

Plumber, Steam and Gas Fitter,

— DEALER IN —

STOVES, GRATES, RANGES.
HEATERS, HOLLOW-WARE,
Pumps, Rams, Bath-Tubs, Water-Closets,
CHANDELIERS, GAS FIXTURES,
House-furnishing Goods
— AND —
METAL ROOFING,

THE KENNESAW.

WE DROP!

Appreciating the stringency of the times

THE PEOPLE'S FRIEND,

The Great

KENNESAW

ROUTE!

Are now SELLING TICKETS at the following

Greatly Reduced Rates!

ATLANTA TO	NEW YORK	$25.50
"	" New York and Return	46.00
"	" Philadelphia	23.50
"	" Baltimore	21.75
"	" Washington	20.50
"	" Lynchburg	19.05
"	" Charlottesville	19.50
"	" Washington and Return	36.60

PULLMAN PALACE CARS

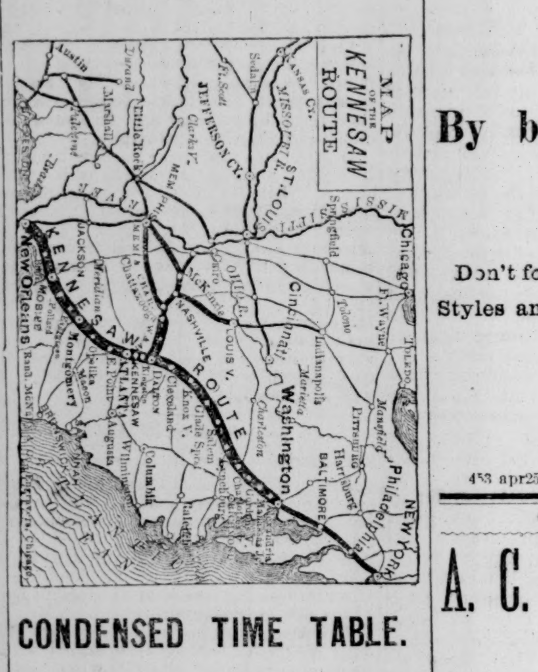
LEAVE ATLANTA DAILY

— FOR —

NEW YORK!

With but one change.

NO CHANGE TO WASHINGTON.



CONDENSED TIME TABLE.

5:00 p.m	Lv. NEW ORLEANS, Ar.	8:35 a.m
11:00 p.m	MOBILE,	3:10 a.m
6:30 a.m	MONTGOMERY,	7:45 p.m
2:45 p.m	ATLANTA,	1:35 p.m
6:50 "	DALTON,	8:50 a.m
11:00 "	KNOXVILLE,	4:14 a.m
4:10 a.m	BRISTOL,	11:26 p.m
1:43 p.m	LYNCHBURG,	2:32 p.m
9:40 p.m	WASHINGTON,	7:00 a.m
11:20 p.m	BALTIMORE,	4:55 a.m
3:40 a.m	PHILADELPHIA,	1.00 a.m
6:45 a.m	Ar. NEW YORK, Lv.	10.00 p.m

QUICKEST TIME ON RECORD.

VERY LOW

EXCURSION

RATES

— TO THE —

Virginia Springs,

TENNESSEE SPRINGS,

GEORGIA SPRINGS,

North Carolina Springs,

MOUNTAIN RESORTS,

Lake Resorts.

Send for Information

— AND —

TRAVEL

THE

KENNESAW.

B. W. WRENN,
General Passenger Agent,
Atlanta, Ga.

CLOTHING AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

Read the Advantages

OFFERED BY

HIRSCH BROTHERS

To all who would like to Dress well for a small amount of Money!

We Desire you to know that we have at our old and familiar stands, Nos. 3 and 50 WHITEHALL STREET,

Business and Dress Suits,

In a large variety of Patterns, Cut in the Latest Styles and made with care, under the personal supervision of one of our firm. We are showing a much larger and finer assortment than heretofore.

PLAIN AND FANCY LINEN DUCK,
AND MARSEILLES VESTS,

At Prices within the Reach of All!

Clothing is a large item in every man's expenses, and it should be a matter of consideration where he can buy CLOTHING and FURNISHING GOODS to the best advantage. At our Store, No. 50 WHITEHALL STREET, our CUSTOM work is unsurpassed in any city. BUSINESS AND DRESS SUITS made to order at prices lower than ever, workmanship and fit guaranteed.

Furnishing Goods

IN ALL THE LATEST STYLES AND NOVELTIES.

The largest assortment of Neck Ties, Scarfs, Collars, Cuffs, Gents' Underwear and in fact, everything in the FURNISHING GOODS line displayed in the city.

We mean what we say. Call and be convinced that

HIRSCH BROTHERS,

Nos. 3 and 50 Whitehall Street,

— ARE THE —

Clothiers of Atlanta!

Attentive salesmen will take pleasure in showing you Single and Double-Breasted Sack and Frock Suits, also a fine stock of Diagonals and Worsted Coats and Vests, cut in Sack and Single and Double-Breasted Frock style

"ECONOMY IS THE ROAD TO WEALTH!"

SAVE MONEY

By buying your CLOTHING and FURNISHING GOODS of

HIRSCH BROTHERS.

Don't forget that we have an endless variety of YOUTHS', BOYS' and CHILDREN'S CLOTHING, in Styles and Prices that cannot fail to please the most fastidious Parent

The stout, the thin, the middle-sized,
Can have their hopes realized
By getting a Suit to Fit, at

HIRSCH BROTHERS,

Nos. 3 and 50 Whitehall street

453 apr25 dlm

GROCERIES, ETC.

A. C. & B. F. WYLY,

WHOLESALE

GROCERS,

51 and 53

Alabama street,

ATLANTA, GA.

OFFER SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS

— TO ALL —

Close Cash Buyers,

— OR —

Prompt Paying Time Buyers.

A LIMITED AMOUNT OF

GROCERIES,

PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS

SOLD ON TIME UNTIL NEXT FALL,

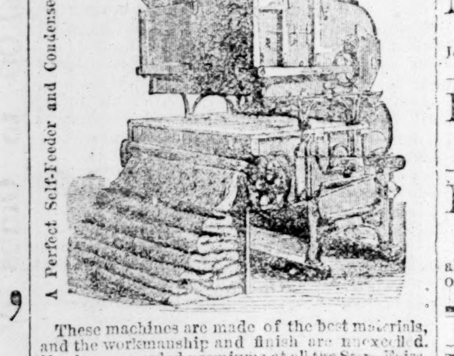
At Reasonable Prices

TO PARTIES FURNISHING

BROWN COTTON GIN.

The Brown Cotton Gin.

Cleans the Seed better, Runs Lighter, Gins Faster, and costs less money than any other Gin in the market. Every machine fully and legally guaranteed.



These machines are made of the best materials, and the workmanship and finish are unexcelled. Has been awarded premiums at all the State Fairs, Georgia, Alabama, Texas, etc., etc.

Price List of Gins, Feeders and Condensers.
Payable during the Cotton Season.

Sizes.	Price of Gins.	Price of Gins with Self-Feeding Attachments.	Price with Self-Feeding Attach. ments and Condensers.
30 Saw	$ 75.00	$ 97.50	$120.00
35 "	87.50	113.75	140.00
40 "	100.00	130.00	160.00
45 "	110.00	141.75	173.25
50 "	120.00	152.50	185.00
60 "	130.00	176.00	202.00
70 "	140.00	182.00	231.00
80 "	160.00	208.00	256.00

Boxed ready for shipment and delivered at our factory. *Special terms to cash purchasers.* Send for circular containing testimonials from over two hundred live planters, who bought and used our machines last season.

From 1843 to 1858 we manufactured Gins at *Columbus, Georgia*, under the firm name of E. T. TAYLOR & Co., afterwards CLEMONS, BROWN & Co., and made what was then known as the Taylor Gin. During the year 1858 we removed to this place, where we have been exclusively engaged in manufacturing Gins ever since. With long experience, the best labor saving machinery, and skilled workmen, we possess advantages not enjoyed by any other manufacturer in our line for producing the BEST work for the LEAST money.

Presses, Engines and complete outfit furnished when desired. Address

BROWN COTTON GIN CO., New London, Conn.
Or T. J. LOWE & BRO.,
1 apr Atlanta, Ga.

MONEY TO LOAN,

The United States Home and Dower Association,

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Incorporated 1871. Charter Perpetual.

Capital, ... $1,000,000
Paid Capital, ... 400,000

Receives deposits for accumulations, issues certificates of deposit for annuity and dowry, grants long-term loans on city, town, farm and church property, at from eight to six per cent. per annum. Office Gulf Department, Atlanta, Ga.

E. A. WHITCOMB, Manager.
38 may4—dtf wed fri sun&wtf

RANKIN'S NEURALGIA CURE

RELIEVES

Neuralgia and Nervous Headache

IN TEN TO TWENTY MINUTES, AND

Often the Relief is Instantaneous.

It contains no Opium, Morphine, Strychnine or Arsenic.

Call at our store and get a bottle free of charge.

HUNT, RANKIN & LAMAR,
Druggists.

SACCHARED OIL

— OF THE —

SAW PALMETTO.

Induces Sleep, Improves Digestion, Increases Flesh and Weight, and Relieves the Irritation of the Throat and Larynx.

CALL FOR A PAMPHLET.

LAW CARDS.

B. S. IRVIN, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW, WASHINGTON, GEORGIA. Will practice in Wilkes and other counties of the Northern Circuit and in the Supreme Court of Georgia. Collections faithfully attended to. 266 dec14,1878—d1y

McWHORTER BROS., ATTORNEYS & COUNSELORS AT LAW, GREENESBORO', GEORGIA. Branch Office—Lexington, Georgia. JOHN A. McWHORTER. | HAMILTON McWHORTER. 170 aug10,1878 d12m

R. J. MOSES, ATTORNEY AT LAW, ATLANTA, GA. Office: 5 Austell's Building. 424 nov22,1878 d1y

LOCHRANE & VAN EPPS, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, ATLANTA, GEORGIA. Office in Austell Building. Will practice in all the Courts, State and Federal, at Atlanta and elsewhere by appointment. O. A. LOCHRANE. HOWARD VAN EPPS. 198 nov16,1878 d1y

HOTELS.

NATIONAL HOTEL, THE ONLY FIRST-CLASS HOTEL IN Dalton, Georgia. Rates, per day, $2 00. Rates, per week, $8.00. Rates, per month, $25.00. Large sample rooms for Commercial Travelers. J. Q. A. LEWIS, Proprietor. 0 0 apr23 dtf

PIEDMONT HOUSE, SPARTANBURG, S. C. L. R. McABOY, Jr., Manager. Having leased the Piedmont House at Spartanburg, S. C., for a term of years, I propose to keep only a first class house in every respect. I have renovated the house from top to bottom, having carpeted all the rooms and furnished them with clean, new beds. My table will always be supplied with the best that the market affords. I guarantee satisfaction and all I ask of the traveling public is a trial. 331 apr19 d3m

WHEELER HOUSE, GRIFFIN, GEORGIA, Directly opposite Passenger Depot. First-class in all respects. Terms $2 00 per day. B. WHEELER, Jr., Proprietor. 000 oct29 dtf

MITCHELL HOUSE, THOMASVILLE, - - - GEORGIA. SANDERSON, CHASE & CO., PROPRIETORS. Terms: $2.50 and $3.00 per day, $10 to $21 per week, according to size and location of rooms. Special rates to commercial men. The table will be supplied with all the delicacies to be obtained from local as well as the Savannah and Boston markets. The managers will aim to promote the comfort and amusement of the guests, and all strangers, come from where they may. jan4-dtf

PULASKI HOUSE, SAVANNAH, GEORGIA. R. BRADLEY .... PROPRIETOR, Late of Screven House. Rates reduced to $2 50 and $3 00 per day according to location of room. The former patrons of the Proprietor will find the Pulaski first-class in every particular, the only Hotel in the city with Southern frontage. 000 oct8 dtf oct29

UNDERTAKER.

C. BOHNEFELD, UNDERTAKER, Keeps constantly on hand the latest styles of METALLIC CASES, CASKETS AND WOOD COFFINS AND CASKETS. WILL ATTEND TO FUNERALS IN ALL ITS DETAILS, furnishing Hearses and Carriages at prices to suit all customers. Telegram orders promptly attended to, day or night. 37 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga. 362 july23 d1yr

White Lead.

JUST RECEIVED 20,000 POUNDS

COLLIER CO.'S

SAINT LOUIS

Strictly Pure Lead,

— BY —

DANIEL & MARSH,

DRUGGISTS.

Also, large lot Boiled and Raw

LINSEED OIL,

THE PUREST MARKET,

— BY —

DANIEL & MARSH,

DRY GOODS, CARPETS, SHOES, BOOTS, ETC.

72	THE	74	SURPRISE	76	STORE	78	
72	THE	74	SURPRISE	76	STORE	78	
72	THE	74	SURPRISE	76	STORE	78	
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WHITEHALL STREET,
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THE GENUINE BARGAIN STORE OF ATLANTA,
THE GENUINE BARGAIN STORE OF ATLANTA,
THE GENUINE BARGAIN STORE OF ATLANTA,
THE GENUINE BARGAIN STORE OF ATLANTA,

READ AND DIGEST, EXAMINE OUR PRICES AND BE CONVINCED
READ AND DIGEST, EXAMINE OUR PRICES AND BE CONVINCED
READ AND DIGEST, EXAMINE OUR PRICES AND BE CONVINCED

THAT CHEAP GOODS ARE AT YOUR COMMAND.
THAT CHEAP GOODS ARE AT YOUR COMMAND.
THAT CHEAP GOODS ARE AT YOUR COMMAND.

OBSERVE

STRAW GOODS. (repeated down both margins)

BARGAINS IN STRAW GOODS.

CASCADE CASCADE CASCADE CASCADE CASCADE CASCADE CASCADE
25c. HAT 25c.
CASCADE CASCADE CASCADE CASCADE CASCADE CASCADE CASCADE
25c.

SAILOR HATS FROM 25 CENTS UP.

Just received, a fresh consignment of those beautiful

IMPORTED AZORIAN FAYAL HATS,

which we will continue to sell at 85 cents, the same sold elsewhere at $1.25.

137 cases of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Leghorn in new shapes, in French and American Chips, English Milan Straw, Tuscan, Pedal and Canton Manilla—in short, every style of straw and shape manufactured. Our competitors in this line cannot approach us—all our hats being manufactured by and expressly for us.

FLOWERS.

Our trade in Flowers having become so extensive, we have been compelled to open a Factory at 21 WINTER STREET, NEW YORK, where we manufacture all our Flowers. We are thus enabled to offer them at least 50 per cent. lower than any other house; in addition to which, we have imported through our branch house in Paris, No. 1 Rue Bergere, ONE THOUSAND CARTONS OF REAL FRENCH FLOWERS, in the choicest and most exquisite designs shown this season, and at bottom prices.

RIBBONS.

200 cartons No. 5 Gros Grain all Silk Ribbons, 5c per yd, 200 cartons No. 7 Gros Grain all Silk Ribbon, 7c per yd, 200 cartons No. 9 Gros Grain all Silk Ribbon, 10c per yd, 200 cartons No. 12 Gros Grain all Silk Ribbon, 12c per yd. An immense stock of fancy two-tone Satin Gros Grain, Watered and Sash Ribbons at unusual bargains.

BARGAINS IN SILKS.

Trimmed Hats! Trimmed Hats!

In endless variety, of choicest designs and most exquisite shapes. Our stock is so varied that all can be suited, from the lowest to the highest. We are selling Ladies' Trimmed Dress Hats as low as 75c,

500 Trimmed Hats at $1, worth $1.75.
500 Trimmed Hats at $1.25, worth $2,
500 Trimmed Hats at $1.50, worth $2.25,
500 Trimmed Hats at $1.75, worth $2.50,

And so on to the finest Hat imported.

EMBROIDERIES. We have received this spring over 5,000 pieces White and Colored Hamburg Edgings and Insertings at the lowest figures that have ever been seen. They have been bought at the recent auction sales, and are positive bargains. Come and convince yourself.

1,500 yards Embroidery at 1½c per yard.
1,500 " " 2½c "
1,500 " " 4½c "
and at 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12½, 15, 18 and 20c upwards.

HOSIERY! BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

500 doz. Colored Child's Hose, all sizes, good quality, at 5c per pair—a bargain at 10c. Come at once before they are all gone. 500 doz. extra large size Child's Hose, superior quality, 10c per pair—6 pair for 50c. 500 doz. Ladies' Solid Colors, Light Blue, Pink, Cardinal, Seal Brown, 6 pair for 50c. 500 doz. extra-long Ladies' Striped Hose at 12½c per pair. A superb assortment of Ladies' and Misses' White and Fancy Balbriggan Silk Clocked Hose at large reductions from usual rates. For lack of space we are unable to quote our great bargains in Kid Gloves, Lisle Thread Gloves, Corsets, Fans and Fan Cords, Handkerchiefs, Lace Novelties, Swiss and Silk Ties, Ornaments, Veiling, Crapes, Feathers, Combs, Linen Goods, Collars and Cuffs, Lace Curtains, Napkins and Table Linen, Towels and Toweling, Purses, Infants' Lace Caps, Laces of all kinds.

PICTURE FRAMES. We take pleasure in announcing that we have opened a new department for Picture Frames where we will at all times keep a large stock at the lowest possible prices. We quote: Black Walnut, Rustic Style, Picture Frames, with glass and back at 12½, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35 and 40c., according to size. Black Walnut Rustic Motto Frames, 30c.

SHOES.

SPECIAL NOTICE. Will commence to receive on Monday morning and during the week one of the largest stocks of Ladies' and Children's Shoes ever shown in this city. They were purchased recently of the entire stock of a prominent Boston merchant, and will comprise everything desirable in the way of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Shoes, Button and Side-Laced Boots, Cloth and Kid Gaiters, etc. They will be sold at fabulously low prices.

MEN'S HATS.

SPECIAL NOTICE. At the recent large auction sales of the bankrupt stock of "Knox," the great Broadway Hatter of New York, Mr. G. S. Kutz made some very extensive purchases of Men's Fine Straw Hats, comprising over 250 cases of Fine Mackinaw and Panama Hats, which will be sold at 25 per cent of their real value.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

Bargains in Men's White Dress Shirts, Bargains in Underwear, Bargains in Linen Collars and Cuffs, Bargains in Hosiery. Men's Colored Half-Hose 6c per pair. Suspenders, Ties, Jewelry.

A Large and Extensive Stock of Men's Felt and Straw Hats, all Styles, Lowest Prices and Best Quality.

An examination is respectfully solicited.

REGENSTEIN & KUTZ,
205 apr27d2w 72, 74, 76 and 78 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga

JOHN RYAN,

Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga.

HAS NOW OPEN FOR INSPECTION HIS (SECOND)

Spring Stock of Dry Goods, Carpets, Shoes, Hats and Trunks.

Business in New York this Spring having been very dull has left a great many Importers and Manufactures with a large surplus of goods and the market being deserted by buyers and with poor prospect of unloading, they have been forced to slaughter goods at any prices they could get. JOHN RYAN seeing the condition of the Dry Goods and

The Great Cutting in Freight Rates!

sent at once his buyers to attend the Great Trade sales, and being the only representative from Atlanta at the time, to him only can the citizen [illegible] some of the Bargains he has now the pleasure to state he has succeeded beyond his most sanguine expectations, and will offer:

15 pieces Black Gros Grain Silk at 65 cents, worth $1.00.
23 pieces Black Gros Grain Silk at 75 cents, worth $1.15.
17 pieces Black Gros Grain Silk at $1.00, worth $1.50.
21 pieces Black Gros Grain Silk at $1.25, worth $1.75.
45 pieces Striped Silks, Black and Gray, Black and Brown, Black and Blue, from the great failure in White street, at 45 cents, worth 65 cents. CAN NOT BE EQUALLED IN the UNITED STATES FOR PRICE.
23 pieces Checked Silks in Fancy Colors and Mode Shades, at 45 cents, worth 75 cents.
65 pieces Solid Colored Silks, beautiful shades, from 75c, 85c, $1.00 to $1.25 per yard.
7 pieces Satin Striped Silks at $1.50, worth $2.50.
5 pieces Damasse in Blue, Cardinal and Plum, from the great fire in North street, where so many barely escaped being crushed by the falling walls, was saved by those gallant firemen and sold at Underwriters' Special Sale to JOHN RYAN.
70 pieces, all colors Grass Cloth at 8 cents worth 12½ cents.
72 pieces Genuine Brown Linen for Dresses at 10 cents, worth 15 cents.
32 pieces genuine Brown Linen for Dresses at 12½c, worth 20c.
16 pieces genuine Brown Linen for Dresses at 15c, worth 23c.
20 pieces genuine Brown Linen for Dresses at 20c, worth 30c.
9 pieces Bleached Table Damask at 50c, worth 75c.
7 pieces Bleached Table Damask at 75c, worth $1.10.
6 pieces Bleached Table Damask at $1.00, worth $1.50.
13 pieces left of that Irish Linen, slightly wet, at 40c, would be very cheap at 70c. if not wet. From the tremendous peremptory sale of Weimaldin Hagust & Co., for cash was received—
13 pieces Double-width, all wool, Black Cashmere at 50c, worth 70c.
12 pieces Double-width, all wool, Black Cashmere at 65c, worth 80c.
19 pieces Double-width, all wool, Black Cashmere at 75c, worth $1.10.
15 pieces Double-width, all wool, Black Cashmere at 85c, worth $1.25.
713 pieces Fancy Dress Goods, pretty styles, at 8c, worth 12½c.
64 pieces Fancy Dress Goods, new styles, at 6c, worth 10c.
76 pieces Fancy Dress Goods, light shades, new designs, at 12½, worth 20c. 1,476 pieces Damasse Cretole Saladi Tesphescore and Satin Stripes at 25c would be cheap at 40c. To enumerate this stock would require fifty times the space.

SHOES! SHOES! SHOES! SHOES!

For the last Month John Ryan has been negotiating with three parties in the Eastern Market to purchase their entire stocks of Boots and Shoes, and having succeeded most satisfactorily, and having bought and paid Cash for 1,450 cases of Shoes, got them at his own prices. This is a tremendous stock of Shoes. Just imagine as large as any four shoe Stocks in the State. He finds that he has not sufficient room to store them all, and now to make a grand rush and clean out these three Great Bankrupt Stocks, he will offer shoes at prices about half the cost of Manufacturing.

See His Bargain Counters.

TREMENDOUS LEADERS! 1,762 pairs Ladies', Misses', Children's and Gents' Shoes and Slippers at 50c. 3,264 pairs of Ladies', Misses', Children's, Boys', Gents' Shoes and Slippers, at 75c. 2,167 pairs Ladies', Misses', Children's, Boys' and Gents', Shoes and Slippers, at $1.00, and thousands of Shoes on his other counters at prices that will astonish all who see them—Ladies' and Gents' Fine Shoes a specialty. 60 cases Men's and Boys' Straw Hats, New Spring Styles, from 10c. to $2.50. You will find by inspection that these hats are from 25 to 50 per cent. cheaper than at any hat store. 70 cases Men's Black Wool Hats at 40c, worth 75c. 63 cases Men's Black Wool Hats at 7 c, worth $1.50. 27 cases Men's Black Fur Hats at $1.00, worth $1.75. Call and see these hats as they are decided bargains. These are the prices that stun, stagger and dumfound the respectable regular tramping along the old fashioned course—6 months time.

Parasols! Parasols! Parasols!

Something new. Pretty handles at prices 35 per cent. lower than last season. This department, one of the largest in his establishment, contains more different styles and a greater variety of handles than any other stock south of Philadelphia.

75 Scotch Gingham Umbrellas at $1.00, cheap at $2.00.
112 Scotch Gingham Umbrellas at $1.25, cheap at $2.50.
130 Scotch Gingham Umbrellas at $1.50, cheap at $2.75.

UMBRELLAS JOHN RYAN has made special contract with manufacturers for their sale in Atlanta, and will sell them at the same prices asked by the company.

Hosiery, Gloves, Notions, Ribbons, Ruchings, Zephyrs and Fancy Goods Department

Is simply immense, covering a space of 125 feet by 40. This Department is at all times filled with novelties of the season, and nothing can be asked for that he has not, and for prices it is a well known fact throughout Georgia that JOHN RYAN leads with low prices.

SHIRTS! SHIRTS!! SHIRTS!!

From the United States Manufacturing Company, on consignment for a short time, 900 Unlaundried Shirts which will be sold at 60c. each. This Shirt has linen bosom and cuffs and 3-ply. This Shirt was made for a Baltimore merchant to retail at $1.00, but he not coming to time with the required cash, they were shipped to JOHN RYAN, Atlanta, to be sold on account of shipper.

CARPETS. CARPETS

Grand opening of Carpets, Lambrequins, Lace Curtains and Window Shades this spring. Who has ever before heard of a merchant being compelled to purchase two stocks of carpets, Oil Cloths and Mattings in the spring? No one. But such is the case with JOHN RYAN. Having adopted the same course in his Carpet Department as in Dry Goods, of selling under every one, he has succeeded in building up a trade for Carpets in Atlanta only equalled in New York.

115 pieces Tapestry, Brussels, just opened, new designs, fresh goods from the factory, at prices still lower.
75 pieces extra Super Ingrain, new and beautiful designs, just out, embracing the well known brands of Hartford, Lowell, Auburn and others.
96 pieces Ingrain Carpeting from 25 to 50c.
35 pieces Hemp Stripes from 15c. up.
67 pieces Matting in fancy colors, plain, white and checked, from the late great Matting sale on Church street

What chance, in the name of heaven, have others, with their long-winded, aristocratic quotations, when brought into the glare of this honest, unanswerable logic, these silent, solid, stubborn and matchless figures that will not and cannot lie.

JOHN RYAN'S goods were all bought for cash, and money is the lever that will unearth for you that now hidden success. It is the power that will place you head and shoulders above your compeers, and, instead of leading you along the quagmire of the low lands, will at once plant you upon the shining heights that command the plaudits of your patrons and the admiration and respect of your competitors, wearing the deserved and enduring crown of final triumph.

Send all orders for Dry Goods, Carpets, Shoes, and Hats to the great house of

JOHN RYAN.